The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9782.—VOL. LX. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Urara, Clarence River, the wife of HENRY BALDOCK, of a son.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, River View, Lane Cove River, Mrs. M. P. JOHNSON, of a son.

On Friday, the 24th instant, at her residence, Glebe-street, Glebe, the wife of B. STRAUS, baker, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at Wynstay, Enfield, Mrs. O. B. Eastwentz, of a son.

On the 26th instant, at 49, Phillip-street, the wife of FREDERICK B. TOULMIN, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS

At the residence of his parents, 26, Devonshire-street, ALFRED SAWYER, youngest son of E. C. VAUGHAN.

On the 19th instant, at Woodville, Maitland, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, MARIA HICKS, aged 74 years, the beloved mother of Edward Hicks, of Maitland; and Thomas Hicks, of Burton-street, Darlinghurst.

SHIPPING

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
MALTA,
1942 tons, 500-horse power,
A. E. Barlow, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1869, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 6th, and specie and parcels until 9 p.m. of the 7th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 9th September, 1869.
An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passage is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.30. Fares—Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, on or about Saturday, at noon, taking passengers and cargo for all the ports in the Northern Island.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonambra, to-night, Tuesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday morning at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Thursday morning, at 7.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 5; and City of Brisbane, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, Wednesday, 6th October, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Saturday, 2nd October.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer, twice a week.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Clarence Town on WEDNESDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.—For C., GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 10 o'clock p.m.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—LUNA, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. No cargo received after 1 p.m. Freight paid by shipper.
STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.
The new steamship WAIMEA, about the 7th October. Cargo now being received at the COMMERCIAL WHARF, King-street, for ALL PARTS OF THE RIVER.
JOHN B. MANNING, Owner.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, TO-MORROW, 10 a.m. sharp, Patent Slip Wharf.
☞ This fast and commodious steamer can be hired any Tuesday or Friday in the week.

STEAM TO ROCKHAMPTON (via BRISBANE and GLADSTONE).
S. S. HAVILAH
will be dispatched forty-eight hours after arrival.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.
N.B.—Goods can now be received at Patent Slip Wharf, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
on THURSDAY, September 30th, at noon,
calling at EDEN,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The regular trader and favourite steamship
HERO,
1000 tons burthen, 300 horse-power,
THOMAS LOGAN, commander,
will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, on or about THURSDAY, the 7th proximo.
Goods received by Mr. W. R. Hill, free of wharfage.
For freight or passage, apply to
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street, near George-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 4th October, via Bluff and Otago.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned. For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid British-built ship WESTERN EMPIRE, A1 at Lloyd's, and 3-3 L.I.I. in Veritas, 1248 tons, James Clarke, R.N.R., commander (formerly of the Lightning), having a quantity of cargo engaged, will be dispatched in time for the February wool sales. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
Fares—£18 and upwards.
Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
For freight or passage apply to
M. METCALFE and CO.

FOR LONDON.
THE MARTHA BIRNIE.
This favourite passenger ship will be dispatched on the 20th October.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain NORIE; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on SATURDAY, October 9th, Messrs. Green's splendid new ship SUPERB, 1451 tons, Edward Jones, commander. The accommodations for passengers of all classes by this fine ship are very superior.
Fares, £16 and upwards.
A liberal allowance made for the passage to Melbourne.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The new clipper-built ship COMMISSARY, 1000 tons B.M., Francis Wagstaff, commander, will be dispatched for the above port on 10th November.
This ship, with her splendid saloon accommodation, offers, at reduced rates, all the advantages of the well-known season ships. An inspection of the cabins is invited. Carries an experienced surgeon, and a cow will be put on board for use of passengers.
Has also a spacious house on deck for second-class passengers.
Apply to Captain WAGSTAFF, on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ILLAWARRA COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG—Illalong, THIS DAY, noon; and Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 12.
ULLADULLA—Illalong, THIS DAY, noon.
CLYDE RIVER (nearest and cheapest route to Braidwood Gold-fields)—Illalong, THIS DAY, noon.
KIAMA—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 12.
SHOALHAVEN—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 12.
SHELLHARBOUR—TO-NIGHT, at 12.
MERIMBULA—Hunter, THURSDAY, 11 a.m.
MORUYA—Kiama, FRIDAY, 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.
ADELAIDE, EMU, and PELICAN,
ply daily between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA:—From Parramatta, at 6.50, 8, 11, 12.30, 3, 4.15
Leave Sydney for Parramatta, 6.15, 9, 10.30, 1, 2.30 5 p.m.,
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hall, Gladesville, Hyde, Newington, Subiaco; and extra to Hunter's Hill, 6.15 p.m.
Lowest Fares:—Return tickets, Parramatta, 1s 6d; Gladesville, 1s 3d.; children, saloon, return, 6d only.

BRAIDWOOD GOLD FIELDS.
NEAREST and CHEAPEST ROUTE by CLYDE STEAMER every TUESDAY from Phœnix Wharf.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 iron clipper ship BARINGA, 1550 tons, W. Williams, commander, will sail on or about the 6th proximo. This vessel offers superior inducements to intending passengers (of whom a limited number only can be taken), and who would do well to inspect her unrivalled accommodation.

Rates of Passage:

Cabin	£30
Intermediate	22
Steerage	18

For further particulars apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to
JOHN FRAZER and CO. 97 and 99, York-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—An A1 American Clipper Ship, of 1500 tons, will be dispatched on or about 5th October, being the first to leave of the Monthly Line of Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, with steward's attendance in each department. Early application is necessary to secure berths, many being already engaged.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—☞ The well-known clipper ship CHELSEA, 1200 tons, being under charter, will be dispatched in few days. Her height in 'tween decks and unequalled ventilation offer special inducements to intending Chinese passengers, who are invited to inspect her.
For freight or passage and all particulars apply on board, at Lamb's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—Wanted, to charter a VESSEL to load coals. FARBURY, BROTHERS.

FIRST VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The clipper ship DAY DAWN, 600 tons burthen, Sustenance, commander, is now loading at Smith's Wharf, and, being under charter, will be dispatched without fail on 10th October.
For light freight and passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The regular trader COLONIST, Geach, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply CHARLES SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI.—☞ The clipper schooner SEA WITCH, Captain Hughes, 100 tons, having engaged a large portion of her cargo, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to C. M. DEANE, 32, Bridge-street, Fiji Agency.

FOR WANGANUI.—The regular trader LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
Apply on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LYTTELTON.—☞ The clipper barque CRISHNA, J. Hughes, commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY next, and has room for cabin passengers only.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER, via NEWCASTLE.—The A1 brig FAWN will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR AUCKLAND and OTHER NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM and SAILING PACKETS.
ALICE CAMERON, 1st October.
KATE, 16th October.
NOVELTY, 1st November.
For freight or passage, and all further particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ALICE CAMERON, for AUCKLAND, is now fast loading, and will be dispatched, full or not full, on 1st October. Shippers are particularly requested to send down cargo without delay, in order to ensure the punctual dispatch of the CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS from this end.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods can be shipped for the Thames Gold-fields by a through bill of lading, per above vessel, at low rates.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT MACKAY, BOWEN, CLEVELAND BAY.—The regular trader PACIFIC has two-thirds of her cargo engaged, and will sail on THURSDAY next.
Apply to THOMAS STEWART; or on board, Market Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BROADSOUND.—☞ The favourite regular trader COLLEEN BAWN, H. Pollard, commander, is now fast loading, and having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—PRIMA DONNA, on THURSDAY. Freight at reduced rates.
JOHN BLACK and CO.

MACLEAY RIVER, the Lois Montez, on Wednesday Evening. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wharf.

MACLEAY, going up to Warneton.—Star of the Sea. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

BELLINGER RIVER.—Princess Alexandra, at Noon THIS DAY. T. M'Caffery, Victoria Wharf.

BELLINGER RIVER.—Settlers' Friend, THIS EVENING. Freight, &c., W. Short, Victoria Wf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, Thursday next. H. F. Camroux, agent.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, VESSEL (not over 8 feet draught when loaded), for the conveyance of timber Queensland to Sydney. Good rate.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

SHIP WARWICKSHIRE, from LIVERPOOL.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at noon, or they will not be paid.
YOUNG and LARK.

SHIP CORNWALLIS, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are requested to pass Customs' ENTRIES, at once, for the Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.
Captain Brown will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without his written authority.

TO MERCHANTS, and others engaged in the Intercolonial Trade, and especially those engaged in the Grain and Timber Trades.—For SALE, the three-masted schooner
JOHN BULLOCK,
built in New Zealand 1864. Her hull, masts, sails, rigging, and gear, all in first-class order. Is now loading a general cargo for Hokitika, and can be delivered here on her return in, say, one month. Is admirably adapted for carrying heavy cargoes, grain, timber, &c., where light draught of water combined with large carrying capacity is necessary, being equal to 230 tons of the former and 94,000 feet of the latter, on a draught of 8 feet 3 inches. She is copper-fastened, and sheathed with Munts metal, and is in every sense a sound and substantial vessel, and good throughout.
Dimensions: Length, 100 5-10 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 8 6-10 feet.
For further particulars apply to H. A. COFFEY, Melbourne Shipping Exchange, Collins-street West.
Melbourne, 15th September, 1869.

CUTTER QUEEN for SALE, 15 tons. JOHN BOOTH, Balmain Saw Mills, and 25, Sussex-street.

STEAM ENGINE AND WINCH, DISTILLING APPARATUS.—For SALE, patent vertical six-horse power STEAM ENGINE and WINCH; Dome Boiler double-cylinder DISTILLING APPARATUS, Aerator and Filter, by Samuel Povah, patentee, Liverpool. Apply to Captain CALVERT, ship Ellen Stuart, Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Pitt-street.

TO CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF SHIPS.
For SALE by the undersigned, a few of the celebrated TRUMPETER STOVES, fitted as GALLEY RANGES.
These stoves are fitted with every convenience, and are the cheapest and most economical in the market.
HEBBLEWHITE and SON,
George-street, near Royal Hotel.

MEETINGS

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the office of the Society, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 28th of September, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors; a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st August, 1869; for the election of a Director in the room of the Honorable G. Allen, who retires in accordance with rule V., section 1, but who is eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
September 28th, 1869.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.—Sixth Appropriation by Sale, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock.
In pursuance of Rule 16, a special MEETING of members is hereby convened, to be held in the hall, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a trustee in the room of C. Hardie, Esq., resigned.
Applications for new shares will be received this evening, from 7 till 9. Entrance fee, 1s. 3d.; weekly subscription, 2s 9d.
No back arrears demanded at time of admission.
T. MILLER, Secretary.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The ANNIVERSARY PICNIC of the above will take place on WEDNESDAY, September 29th, at BALMORAL. A first-class LUNCH will be provided by Mr. Compagnoni. The German Band will be in attendance. Steamers will leave the Circular Quay at 10 and 12 o'clock. Tickets, gentlemen, 12s; ladies, 9s; children, 4s.—may be had from any of the following members of committee:—Mr. John Perry, Mr. Riley, Mr. Cam't, Mr. Yard, Mr. Madden, Mr. E. Byrne, Mr. Longfor l, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Jessett, Mr. Marland, Mr. Drake, Mr. Muscutt.
JNO. PERRY, President.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual MEETING will be held, at Tattersall's Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock. All members are particularly requested to attend.
W. CLARK, Hon. Sec.

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The usual Monthly Meeting of Members will be held THIS EVENING, in the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, at 7.30 p.m. Builders and Contractors who are not members will have an opportunity of joining this evening.
DAVID ELPHINSTON, Hon. Sec.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

NO. 5 BATTERY.—Field Gun Drill, This Evening. A full muster requested. W. WILSON, Captain.

LECTURES

ST. BARNABAS SCHOOLROOM.—A LECTURE will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 28th instant, by W. H. YARRINGTON, Esq. Subject: "Gems from the Modern Poets," with renderings.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 1s. Proceeds to be devoted to Fund for Liquidation of Church Debt.
Tickets can be obtained from the Churchwardens; Mr. King, Parramatta-street; Mr. Cooper, Glebe Point Road and Railway Bridge; and at the Schoolroom.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—A Public LECTURE, on "Congregational Singing," with illustrations by select choir, will (D.V.) be delivered in Wesley Church, Botany Road, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 28 h instant, at 7.30, by WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq. Tickets, One Shilling each. Proceeds to Circuit Fund.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—ADDRESSES by J. J. NEAVE and W. ROBSON, of the Society of Friends, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8. Subject: "Reminiscences of a Visit to Polynesia in the Missionary vessel John Williams." Admission free. Mr. JOHN MILLS presides.

EDUCATIONAL

CITY COLLEGE, Lyons-terrace. The Summer term begins next MONDAY. Vacancies. Evening classes.

EDUCATION.—ASHFIELD.—The Duties of Mrs. TAIT'S school will be resumed on FRIDAY next.

EDUCATION.—Young Ladies.—Mrs. LEISHMAN (Rev. W. Leishman), 45, George-st., Dawes' Point.

GOULBURN PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Head Master has accommodation for Pupils as Boarders.

MR. R. CURTIS'S School, Darlinghurst. Work will be resumed on THURSDAY next, September 30th.

MR. SAMPSON'S Classical and Commercial SCHOOL, Newtown. Pupils reassemble, on Wednesday, 29th.

MR. MARSH'S PIANOFORTE CLASSES, 137, Castlereagh-street.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
143, Darlinghurst Road, Macleay-street, Sydney.
Directress:—Mrs. H. N. MONTAGU.
Head Master:—Mr. H. N. MONTAGU, B.A.
(who devotes his undivided care and attention to the progress of the pupils in all their studies),
assisted by the most talented PROFESSORS, and an efficient staff of trained TEACHERS.
The system of education is thorough in every branch, and calculated to rouse the thinking and reasoning faculties of the pupils.

NOTICE.—Work will be resumed after the Michaelmas recess, at the usual hour on MONDAY MORNING next, October 4th.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The current quarter will end FRIDAY, September 24th; the ensuing quarter will begin WEDNESDAY, September 29th, at 9.30 a.m.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
17th September, 1869.

THE NEW SCHOOL, Darlinghurst Road.—Summer Term, 1869, commences THURSDAY, September 30, and concludes FRIDAY, December 17.
W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., Oxon., Principal.

LANGUAGES.—Monsieur CRAVIN visits Darling Point and Double Bay. 296, Castlereagh-street.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE Taught by Signor Bellomi. Schools and families attended. 610, Brickfield-hill.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady of considerable experience in TUITION intends shortly to proceed to England (London, W. C.), and is desirous to take several young Ladies to BOARD and EDUCATE with her own daughters, who would have all the advantages of a quiet home, combined with a thorough English education and the assistance of first-class professional talent for music, singing, drawing, and several of the Continental languages; also, an opportunity of visiting the Continent during the vacations, in order to acquire the art of speaking as well as writing the languages correctly. Terms moderate. Good references given and required. Address W. T., Post Office, Brisbane, Queensland.

TO THE TEACHERS UNDER THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.—Mr. FOWLES purposes during the next quarter, to deliver a course of LECTURES on "The Theory and Practice of Drawing and Perspective," as required by the regulations of the Council.
The lectures will be given in the Training School, Forbes-street, on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 11 a.m., commencing October 2.

ANONYMOUS £1 to Bethel Union, acknowledged with thanks.
RICHARD SADLEIR.

METROPOLITAN BREWERY,
119, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
HENFREY and TOOHEY, having entered the field as Brewers, intimate to their friends and the general public that they are prepared to supply Ale, having all the good qualities of the imported without its narcotic influence. The Ale brewed in the neighbouring colonies has already superseded the imported, being more suited to the climate. H. and T., seeing no reason why such should not be the result here, confidently anticipate that the eradication of the existing prejudice against ale of colonial production will be only a question of time, and that New South Wales in this as in most other articles, may be entirely independent of the home market.

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT CO.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BREEZE.
The price of Breeze is, THIS DAY, reduced to twelve shillings and sixpence per chaldron.
Delivered free of charge for cartage at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at two shillings per chaldron at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.
For places at a greater distance parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.
The retail prices, including cartage, will be, within the city, twelve shillings and sixpence per load; not more than two miles outside the city, fourteen shillings and sixpence.
Gas Works, 9th September, 1869.

WESTERN KEROSENE COMPANY'S OIL.
The WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited), supply
REFINED ILLUMINATING OIL.
First prize at the Intercolonial Exhibition.
WOOD PRESERVING OIL, in any quantity.
The excellence of the WESTERN KEROSENE OIL having now been proved to the satisfaction of all who have tested it, equal in illuminating power to best imported, and safer than any other oil, the public are hereby informed they may depend on being supplied with the genuine brand from any of the following customers of the Company:—
Messrs. Stanford and Co., 307, George-street
Burrows and Barnard, 422, George-street
Bennett, Brothers, 482, George-street
F. Lascetter and Co.
Mr. John Reep, 16, 18, and 20, Barrack-street
John Davis, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street
Patrick Brown, 70, King-street, and 9, Market-street
F. A. Fictnus, 100 and 102, Dowling-street
M. Harrison, Newtown, near Railway Bridge
W. Minchall, Ann-street, Balmain
E. Porter, 478, Crown-street, Surry Hills
A. Fletcher, 67, Parramatta-street
W. Foy, 16 and 18, Hunter-street.
Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., West Maitland
Dyer and Caunter, Kingston, Newtown
Mr. C. F. Davis, near Toll-bar, Newtown.
James Macgregor, grocer, George-street
F. R. Robinson, 486, George-street.
Wholesale purchasers treated with at the company's office, 251, George-street, between Jamison and Margaret streets.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.

PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Offices, 305, George-street.—Intending members are reminded that FRIDAY, October 8th, is the last day on which investing shares can be taken up to secure participation in the interest and profits of the current year.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
A SALE of the Right to receive Advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 11th October next, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
September 28th, 1869.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
A SALE of the Right to receive Advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th October next, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a DISTRIBUTION by BALLOT of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th October next, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
September 28th, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, during the ensuing session thereof, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a certain Banking Company in Sydney under the name and style of the "Mercantile Bank of Sydney," to empower the said company to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued in its corporate name, to hold lands, to transact the business thereof, as defined by the deed of settlement of the Company, to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and for other the purposes in the said bill mentioned.
Dated at Sydney this thirteenth day of September, A.D. 1869.
ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN,
Solicitors for the Bill, Exchange, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of BLANCHE NICHOLSON MITCHELL, late of Burwood, in the colony of New South Wales, Spinster, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the colony of New South Wales, THOMAS WHEATON BOWDEN LIVINGSTONE MITCHELL, and CAMPBELL MITCHELL, the executors named in, and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Blanche Nicholson Mitchell, intend to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, that probate of the said Will may be granted to them.
Dated this twenty-seventh day of September, A.D. 1869.
ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Proctors for the said Executors, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JAMES REDDING, late of Morpeth, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the Will of the above-named deceased may be granted to MARY ANN REDDING, of Morpeth aforesaid, widow, the executrix named in the said Will.
Dated this twenty-third day of September, A.D. 1869.
THOMAS O'KEEFFE, Proctor for the said Executrix, West Maitland.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Lands, Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of CHARLOTTE SLYMAN, late of Mills, Namoi River, in the colony of New South Wales, Widow, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the land, goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to CHARLES SOLOMON CAPP, of Telarah, West Maitland, in the said colony, Grazier, father of the above-named deceased.
Dated this 23rd day of September A.D. 1869.
THOMAS O'KEEFFE, Proctor for the said Charles Solomon Capp.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JOHN M'GUIGAN, late of Noromgo, in the district of Manaroo, in the colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased may be granted to JOSEPH LEARY, the sole executor and trustee named in the said Will.
Dated this twenty-seventh day of September, A.D. 1869.
W. C. CURTIS, Proctor for the said Joseph Leary, No. 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ESTATE OF GEORGE WOODCOCK, late of No. 241, Elizabeth-street, in the City of Sydney, Surgeon, deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the above ESTATE, must at once pay their respective ACCOUNTS to the undersigned, otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted for their recovery; and all persons having CLAIMS against the said estate are requested to forward them at once to the undersigned, for the purpose of having the same duly marshalled, prior to liquidation. Dated this 27th day of September, 1869.
THOMAS BRERETON WATSON, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Solicitor for the Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned request that all accounts due to them be settled immediately, and all accounts against them to be sent in at once for liquidation.
LAWSON and CARTER.
249, George-street North, September 25th, 1869.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—ALTERATION OF OFFICE HOURS.—The Council Chambers will be open from 11 to 12 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and from 6 to 7 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
D. BEATSON, Council Clerk.
September 27th.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS due to the late firm of Messrs. CHISHOLM and CO. must be paid to the undersigned before the first proximo, or they will be handed over to a solicitor for collection.
HENRY BULL, 604, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against Mr. JOSEPH HAIGH, or the estate of the late Mrs. Haigh, are requested to send them in without delay.
JOSEPH HAIGH, 75, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

HARRISON and JONES.
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, a CANARY. A reward given on its restoration to B. S. HAIGH, Ashfield.

LOST, the HANDLE of an umbrella, between St. John's and Dowling-st. Apply at 181, Dowling-st.

LOST, a black Spaniel PUP; white breast; called "Prince." Reward. 175, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

LOST, a Black NEWFOUNDLAND PUP; reward. 126, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst.

LOST, Retriever DOG. The returner will be rewarded, the retainer prosecuted. Apply 105, Palmer-street.

LOST, a young Game COCK, Black Red. Finder rewarded. Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

LOST, on Saturday, black and white (tan marked) small Spaniel DOG. Reward on return to cooperage, 36, new Pitt-street. Detainer prosecuted.

LOST, Parramatta Junction, Black MARE, with white nostril, and one white hind foot, branded H on cheek and shoulder near side. Ten shillings reward. Apply RICHARD CATER, Parramatta Junction.

LOST, a Gold BRACELET, on Saturday last, at a picnic at the Botany Tea Gardens. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Messrs. HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD, will be paid at Albert Villa, Munn-street, Miller's Point, for a FRENCH and ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK, lost in George street, on Sunday evening.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a Skye TERRIER, slut, with collar, name "Fan," 3, Ida-terrace, Glebe Road.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Sable BOA, between Burwood and Sydney. Mrs. DRYNAN, Burwood.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday morning the 25th instant, a Black MARE, hind fetlocks white, star on forehead, a blotched brand on the off side. The above will be paid on delivery to JOHN PAUL'S Pottery Works, Waterloo, near Mr. Hinchcliff's woolwashing establishment. If detained after this notice the finder will be prosecuted.

£20 REWARD.—STOLEN, or Strayed, from Waverley, five weeks ago, a red COW, about calving, with short horns; branded SS on the rump. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, and £1 reward if strayed. Anyone detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. Mr. S. DICKSON, Waverley.

STOLEN or STRAYED, a light terrier SLUT, ears cropped, short tail, collar on neck with owner's name. Any person bringing the same to 107, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, will be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND, on Saturday last, a PURSE, containing money. The loser can have it by applying at No. 5, Wynyard-square, and paying expenses of publishing.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

W. T. MUSTON, AND CO., STOCK and SHARE BROKERS,
Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street,
effect immediate sales of shares and debentures at current market rates, and possess great facilities for disposing of houses, land, or station properties.

W. T. MUSTON and CO. have for SALE—Commercial, City, Joint Stock, New Zealand, and N. S. W. Bank; Australasian, Illawarra, and C. and R. S. Steam; Colonial, Liverpool, and Sydney Insurance; Waratah, and Wallsend Coal; Peak Downs Copper, Clinnabar, Kerosene, and other SHARES.

SHARES FOR SALE.—
Bank of New South Wales
Australian Joint Stock Bank
City Bank
Australasian Steam
Great Western Tramway Mining Shares
Victoria Tramway Mining Shares
Peak Downs Copper Mine.
BARTON and MELHADO.
165, Pitt-street.

£6000 NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT 5 per cent. DEBENTURES.
£6000 New South Wales Government 5 per cent. Treasury Bills, due 1st May, 1870.
£5000 Queensland Government 6 per cents.
£10,000 New Zealand Government Treasury Bills, due August, 1871.
Bank shares
Steam ditto
Insurance ditto
Coal Mining ditto, &c., &c.
FOR SALE.
Apply LENNON and CAPE, 136

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of George Bartlett, an adjourned single meeting. A motion for the allowance to insolvent of his household furniture and wearing apparel was carried in number, but not in value, and was therefore lost. No direction, therefore, was given, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Mackinlay, Brothers, an adjourned examination. William Bullard was recalled and examined, and produced copies of accounts, and was desired to attend on the 4th October. Robert F. Stubbs was examined, and desired to attend on the 4th October. Thomas Walsh was examined, and discharged from further attendance. John Foley was examined, and produced books and invoices for tea; and, with other witnesses in attendance, was directed to attend on the 30th September, until which day the meeting was adjourned.

SURRENDER.

Mark Tucker, of Muswellbrook, blacksmith. Liabilities, £230 5s. 10d. Assets, £159 10s. 11d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, September 28, at 11 a.m.: Applications for certificates in the estates of John Bath, William Ambrose Mappin, George Frederick Wells, George Tory, George Perrett.

Tuesday, October 5th, at 11 a.m.—Applications for certificates in the estates of Michael M'Mahon, William Francis Pickering, John Joseph Davey, Alfred Moate, Enoch Hughes, William Roper, adjourned from the 7th instant; Edmond Wall, adjourned from the 7th instant; Jane Dale, adjourned from the 7th instant; John Feisley, adjourned from the 14th instant; George Kennivell, adjourned from the 21st instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, September 28, at 11: Before Chief Commissioner; John Clark, adjourned examination from 27th instant.

Tuesday, September 28, at 11 a.m.: Before District Commissioner: John Jarvis, single, at Cooma.

Wednesday, September 29, at 11 a.m, before Chief Commissioner: James Absalom, single. George Smith Hall, jun., second. Patrick Dunn, single. Christopher Armstrong, single. John Simpson, single. Hugh Fitzpatrick, single. Philip Risby Holdsworth, single. Joseph Knight Smith, special, proof of debts. George Scott, adjourned third from 24th instant. Edward Mumford, single, at 11 a.m, before District Commissioner at Wagga Wagga. James M'Govern, adjourned third at 11 a.m, before District Commissioner at Goulburn.

Thursday, September 30—Before District Commissioners: John Forsyth, single, at 12, Scone. At Shoalhaven: Thomas James Ledge, at 11 a.m. At Goulburn: Proof of debts.

Friday, October 1, at 11 a.m., before Chief Commissioner: Robert Coulson, third. Andrew Lenehan, second. Albert Gottschalk Ascher, first. James Ashcraik, single. James M'Pherson, single. James Nicholls, single. Samuel Crowther, single, Rebecca Mulligan, single. William Setchell, adjourned single from 17th September. William Andrew Mitchell, adjourned third from 24th September. Before Country Commissioners: Hewitt Banfield, single, Maitland, at 11 a.m.; John Pogson, single, Maitland, at 11.30 a.m.

Tuesday, October 5. Meetings before District Commissioners: Patrick Kelaher, single, Maitland, at 11 a.m.; James Clements, sen., single, Maitland, at 11.30 a.m.; Stephen Lovell Cryn, single, Maitland, at 12 noon.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, September 30, at 11 a.m.—Motions by Mr. Humphery, to confirm plans of distribution in the following estates:—Estate of Nelson and Walker, a first dividend of 4s 10 9-10d. in £. Estate of Charles Brady, a first dividend of 1s 1 9-11d. in £ on concurrent claims, and preferent claims in full. Estate of George Alfred Hewitt, a first dividend of 9s. 8 7-8d. in £ on concurrent claims; preferent claims in full.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Vickery, Spence, Powell, and Evans.

Of thirty-two prisoners who were brought before the Court, two were discharged and three were remanded. Twenty-two persons were fined, on conviction of having been found drunk or of riotous behaviour, or of using obscene language, in sums varying from 5s. to 20s.

Susan Wright, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

David Pearce, charged by Deborah his wife with having unlawfully deserted her, leaving her without means of support, was ordered to pay 12s. 6d. a week. Mr. Forster conducted complainant's case.

On the summons paper were eight cases, of which two were dismissed and three were struck out. John Lane, charged by Frederick Hilly with having damaged certain real property at Concord, to the extent of 5s., pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay the amount. Edward Conn, of Pitt-street, appeared by Mr. Roberts, his attorney, to answer an information in which senior-sergeant Waters charged him with having on Sunday, the 19th September, kept his licensed house open for the sale of liquors, contrary to the Act. Sergeant Lawler deposed that about half-past 9 o'clock on the evening of the day named, defendant's house was open and lighted up; he saw a man go in, and shortly afterwards return; on his return he had under his arm a bottle containing rum; witness took him back, and asked the defendant, who was behind the bar, if he had sold the rum to the man; Conn said that he did not sell it to him; the man who had the bottle also said that Conn did not sell him the rum; two men were sitting and drinking in the bar, as were other two in a room off the bar. By Mr. Roberts: Will not swear what was in the glasses. Constable M'Cormack gave similar evidence. Mr. Roberts submitted that the information should be dismissed, there being no evidence to show that defendant on the occasion named kept his house open for the purpose alleged. As the case at present stands, there is something to show that by some person a sale had been effected unknown to defendant, and for which, under another form of information, the defendant can be held liable; but the prosecution in this case has utterly failed. Their Worships overruled the objection. Mr. Roberts thereupon examined the defendant, who deposed that he did not keep his house open for the sale of liquors, but solely for the accommodation of his lodgers; he neither sold, nor authorised any one else to sell, any liquor to other persons than lodgers on Sunday evening. To pay a penalty of 20s. In Marshall v. Graham, for the support of an illegitimate child, an order was made for the payment of 7s. 6d. a week.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Cohen, Hunt, Lyons, Macintosh, and Raphael have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Messrs. A. Thompson, Williams, and Rattray.

Seven drunkards were severally punished.

Honora Townsend, 59, locked up for protection, was ordered to be sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

William Naughten was brought before the Court in custody, on a charge of wilfully breaking glass, valued at 7s. 6d., the property of James Gordon. The Bench ordered prisoner to pay the amount of damage done, in default to go to gaol for seven days.

Daniel Gallagher was mulcted in the sum of 40s., in default, fourteen days' incarceration, for using obscene language in Watson Road.

William Tester, cabin boy of the steamer Helen Macgregor, appeared before their Worships, charged with stealing a scarf ring the property of Adolphus Ricard, and a one pound note belonging to Samuel Caldwell. Prisoner pleaded guilty to stealing the ring, which he was wearing when apprehended, but not guilty in reference to the money, and, electing to be summarily dealt with, he was sent to gaol for one month. The last named charge was dismissed.

William Maddun, a deserter from H.M.S. Blanche, was sent on board the Challenger, the former vessel being absent from the port.

Robert M'Cluer, master of the schooner Spray, appeared on summons for neglecting to exhibit a light on board his vessel whilst she lay in the fairway of the harbour, for which offence he was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court.

David Jenkins appeared in custody, charged with unlawfully assaulting and beating Mary Pascall. Prosecutrix deposed that she is the wife of Etienne Pascall, a seaman's boarding-house keeper in Lower George-street. On Wednesday last she asked prisoner for the sum of £5, which he owed; he said he would not pay her, and that he would take six months for her, at the same time shaking his clenched fist in her face; she said to him, "Jenkins, are you going to strike me?" and pushed him from her; he then struck her in the face, knocking her down on the floor, and made two attempts to strike her again, but was prevented by two men who were present; her face was very much swollen in consequence, and she was confined to her bed until Saturday; after prisoner struck her, she threw a gingerbeer bottle at him. A witness for the defence stated that the prosecutrix assaulted prisoner first. The Bench sentenced prisoner to be imprisoned for one month.

Frances Wilkinson v. Esther Wilkinson was a trivial assault case, in which the defendant was fined 1s., and 6s. 6d. costs.

Alfred Bush was summoned for refusing to pay John Landrigan the sum of £18, wages due. The debt was proved, and defendant was ordered to pay the amount claimed, with 4s. 10d. costs.

MACKINLAY BROTHERS' INSOLVENCY.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

THE examination before the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of INSOLVENCY into the affairs of the insolvent estate of Mackinlay Brothers, adjourned from the 20th instant, was resumed yesterday.

William Bullard (of Stubbs and Co.) re-called and examined by Mr. Darley: I produce a copy of our ledger so far as our transactions with Mackinlay Brothers are concerned; I am quite prepared to devote any time it may require in going over the ledger with any one the official assignee may appoint; we had no security over the flour mentioned in my last examination; it was entirely within the control of the insolvents, who treated it as they liked; I said to the best of my knowledge and belief all the goods of Mackinlay in our possession were sold prior to the sequestration; I now find that some few things were not sold before that period.

The offer to submit the books to investigation was accepted by the counsel for the official assignee, and Mr. Bullard's examination was adjourned to this day week.

Robert Fitz Stubbs (of Stubbs and Co.) examined by Mr. Darley: I know the firm of Mackinlay, Brothers; so far as we were concerned Denis Mackinlay was the acting partner in that firm; he first commenced business with us about three years ago; his business was for some time exclusively in purchases; in September, 1868, I believe was the first time we made resale on his account; in a sale of flour in that month we acted as brokers in the first instance, and afterwards sold for him; the flour was then in course of landing, and was being taken to Mackinlay's store—50 tons in one ship, and 80 odd in the other; the sales of these two lots were made within a few days of each other; in both instances our firm acted as brokers; for the first lot Mackinlay handed Daniell, King, and Co. his bills; we took the bills for the second lot; the bills I allude to are those referred to in our ledger under date October 3rd, 1868; in December some of this flour came into our hands for re-sale; during the interval betwe n September and December, we held no security over the flour; I cannot say how much we resold, but we did not resell the whole; the amount we resold will be seen by the ledger; this is the first sale we made for him in December, so far as I can recollect; all the flour we sold for him we had sold to him originally; we did not make any other sale for him till May, 1869; in that month he put certificates into our hands for sale; an advance was made at that time; he asked me if I would make an advance of £600 upon a lot of certificates; I agreed to do so; there was not, to my knowledge, any agreement in writing as to this advance; I do not know what he wanted the advance for, but he got the money; I do not think there was any liability of his coming due to us immediately, but there might have been; we have sold the goods, and I think realised more than the £600; on or about the 9th June he brought other certificates of goods and asked me to advance £1000 upon them, and I agreed; I told him we would require to sell these at once for the purpose of reimbursing ourselves, and he did not say any more; when making these advances I did not anticipate the man was in the position he was in, and therefore did not enter into any explanation; I did not ask him what he wanted the advance for; he was building a vessel, called the Kate Conley, which cost him £4000, and when he gave us Hardy and Nelson's bills for £4000 he appeared in as good a position as others; I did not suspect anything as to his position on the 27th April, when we sent a special messenger to collect Hardy and Nelson's bills which he had endorsed to us; he was a purchaser from us after the 1st March; he purchased from us just before the Snowbird left; the account sale of the 3rd June, 1869, shows the goods purchased; we might at some time have refused to take his paper, having as much of his paper as we desired; our limit of his liability was about £1500, beyond which we did not like to go; Captain Smith wanted me to guarantee a bill of Mackinlay's for £700, and I declined; that was the bill that had been at the Commercial Bank; when we advanced the £600 we might have been full of his paper; the goods deposited by him with us on the 22nd May and 29th June realised about £2600; after the 29th June we did not get any goods or certificates from him.

Thomas Walsh, examined by Mr. Darley: I am partner in the firm of Blow and Walsh, commission agents, receiving and disposing of produce for constituents in the country; we sold Mackinlay, Brothers hay, maize, butter, bacon, &c., and we bought from them for our constituents; I sometimes bought and kept in store as much as four or five tons of sugar, for the purpose of being prepared to meet demands from our country constituents; I produce our day-book; up to the 10th June there was a contra account of £247 10s. 5d. with Mackinlay, and he owed us £1184 11s.; I gave him, on the 10th June, a cheque for £62 19s. 4d., which balanced our account; on the 7th February I took from him a four months' bill for £244 0s. 6d.; it was paid, I suppose, on the 7th June; the settlement of the 10th June was quite irrespective of that bill; the entries on the credit side were made on the 10th June, and are in my own handwriting; the first balance I made was £184 11s., as appears over, written by the figures £62 19s. 4d., but it was altered the same day; on the 30th July I had tea to the amount of £35; seven mats of sugar and ten boxes of tea from Mackinlay; I did not get an invoice of the five chests of tea; on the same day that the five chests of tea came I had ten or eleven mats of sugar come, and had no invoice for it, and which are not credited in my ledger; these were the last goods I got from him; I ordered two tons of sugar from him some time before he was insolvent, and a day or two before his insolvency he sent this down; the sugar was of different sorts, and some of it was not fit for me to send away; that I did send away was worth about 38s. per cwt.; there is no bill coming due from Mackinlay to me; the last I had with him was paid by him on the 7th June, on the 30th July there were 20 boxes of tea of which I did not have an invoice; I will not hand over these goods to the assignee, nor the proceeds; I will strike a contra if I possibly can; I see Mackinlay said I got twenty half-chests of tea from him, and I swear here I did not get one; on the 30th July, or about that time, I got seven mats sugar, eleven mats sugar, twenty boxes tea, and five chests of tea; everything is entered in my day-book, except about eleven mats of sugar and ten boxes of tea; I did not get any bales of bags, nor to the best of my belief anything further than what I have mentioned; I never bought any bags from Mackinlay, and his carter never delivered any at our store; none could be sent to our place without my knowledge of them; nothing came into our store after dark after the 30th July; I did not see the goods brought there on the 30th July; I saw them there the first time about 4 o'clock in the afternoon; Mackinlay had a store at the back of our place, but there is no access between the two stores; I saw Mackinlay in the evening, and he told me he had sent down the goods; it was before the meeting of his creditors that I got these goods from him; with regard to the larger portion of those goods, I will undertake to swear they did not come at night; up to April 1st everything was cleared up between us, except £47 14s. 6d.; I had received the bacon previous to that, and sold it on our joint account; I sold all but one case before the 10th June, when I credited him with the full amount at invoice price, and he receipted the invoice on that day; I got goods in in March, amounting to £115 17s. 6d.; this does not appear in my day-book; I lent £150 to Mackinlay, I believe in the beginning of June; it was my private money, and will not be found in the books; he gave me a post-dated cheque of his own for the same amount, and it was paid at maturity; he did not tell me what it was for; I think this was before the settlement of the 10th June; the handwriting of the two invoices, dated April and March, I do not know; I did not at any time this year get 50 mats of sugar costing £77 4s. 9d.; I may have paid him for salt and potatoes, or taken them into account.

John Foley, examined by Mr. Darley: I am a commission agent Sussex-street; had transactions with Mackinlay; he bought general produce from me; I have not brought my books; I keep a day-book and ledger; it is in the habit of buying from Mackinlay; as far as seven months ago I got a little salt from him; in July last bought tea from him; I live in Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo; there was an empty house there before I furnished it, and I put some tea there; there were five chests and 20 boxes; I believe the house belongs to Moroney, grocer, South Head Road; I took it about a couple of months ago; the tea went to the house before the furniture; I put the tea first in the front room, and afterwards moved it into a back room; there are four rooms in the house; I think I had the house about a fortnight before I got the tea there; when I made room for the tea in Sussex-street I brought it back; I cannot say it was or was not on the 26th July I took the tea there; I engaged the carter and brought him to Mackinlay's store; the man then at the store I have heard called Macalister; I went upstairs in the store and Macalister slid the tea down to the drayman, and I told the drayman where to take it to; I wanted the tea to sell; I had not an order for it; I have sold some of the tea and have got some of it yet; I have about a couple of boxes left; I sold a portion of it to a grocer in Sydney named Page; I was then, and am still, a creditor to the estate; apart from the tea, he owed me £62, and the tea would cover that amount; on the 20th July I had a cheque from Mackinlay for £142; this was for butter, bacon, eggs, &c.; he had £62 worth of goods from me since then; the tea was a week or ten days in the cottage; I got no other goods from him with the tea; I was at the meeting of creditors, having nothing else to do at the time.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held, yesterday, in the temporary Town Hall, York-street, at 3 o'clock p.m. There were present his Worship the Mayor, with Aldermen Chapman, Bradford, Butler, Stoel, Day, Oatley, Macintosh, Caraher, Hurley, Kippax, Andrews, and Hordern.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

Reports from the Finance and Improvement Committees were received.

PETITIONS.

Alderman STEEL presented a petition from residents in College-street, Surry Hills, asking for improvements.

Alderman KIPPAX presented a petition from residents in John-street, praying for the formation of that thoroughfare.

Alderman BUTLER presented a petition from the contractors for the sewer in Earl and Peel streets, praying for an increase of price for their work.

Alderman HURLEY, in the absence of Alderman Murphy, presented a petition from residents on the Dickson estate, praying that Harbour, Mill, and Factory streets be filled up to their proper level.

Alderman BUTLER presented a petition from Henry Harris, stating that he could not connect the drainage from his property with the sewer in Corfu-street, and praying to be released from payment of his sewerage rate.

These petitions were received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from the Department of Lands, in reference to the Prince Alfred Park, was read:—

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1869.

Sir,—In further reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, inquiring whether any objection would be offered by the Government to the occupation of a portion of the Prince Alfred Park for the erection of a building to be used by the Agricultural Society for two months during the year to the exclusion of the public, I am directed to enclose the copy of an opinion obtained from the Honorable the Attorney-General, in which he states that as the meaning of the terms used in the dedication of this land as "a reserve for public recreation" has not been defined, this may be done by the issue of a deed of grant in pursuance of the notice of dedication, and that in defining the objects of the dedication there is no reason why such purposes as the exhibition of agricultural and other products, or works of art, and the erection of a building for such purposes, or for any other purpose of recreation with or without instructions, should not be mentioned.

2. I am, however, to inform you that the question of preparing a deed of grant in accordance with Sir William Manning's suggestion having been submitted to the Cabinet, the Cabinet are not disposed to recommend such departure from the usual practice in regard to dedications of this character, but recommend that the Municipal Council should obtain the sanction of Parliament by Legislative enactment for the purposes to which it is proposed the land in question should be applied, as was in fact done in the case of the Cathedral Close.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

The Town Clerk, Sydney.

Copy.

I think that the proposal of the Mayor of Sydney may be complied with under proper precautions. The notification of 22nd December, 1860, dedicates the Cleveland Paddock as a "Reserve for public recreation," but it does not attempt to define the meaning of the terms used. This may be done by a Deed of Grant to be issued in pursuance of the notice of dedication, and under the authority of section 5 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act. And in defining the objects of the dedication, I see no reason why such purposes as the exhibition of agricultural and other products of the colony, or of works of art, and so forth, and the erection of a building for such purposes, and for any other purpose of recreation with or without instructions should not be mentioned. Nor do I see any legal obstacle to the granting of power so to regulate the use of the building and park as may enable the Municipal Council to close them either wholly or partially, during periods required for the preparing for exhibitions and other recreations, or to charge for admission on occasions when expense shall have been incurred in providing them. I would, however, propose that any rules or regulations which the Council might make for such purposes should receive the sanction of the Governor in Council, and that on all extraordinary occasions of closing, and all cases in which it may be proposed to charge for admission to the park the approval of the Secretary for Lands for the time being should be obtained.

(Signed) W. M. M., A. G.

July 27th, 1869.

MOTIONS.

Alderman CARAHER moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion being seconded, was put and carried.

IMPROVEMENTS AND SEWERAGE.

Alderman CARAHER moved the following motions:—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that Long's-lane be repaired and guttering laid; and that pitch-and-lining and guttering be laid in Junction-lane, at a cost of £70, be adopted.—That the sewer in Cambridge-street be extended (about 18 yards), at a cost not exceeding £50."

The resolutions were seconded by Alderman ANDREWS, put, and carried.

ANN-STREET.

Alderman KIPPAX moved, and Alderman STEEL seconded,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Ann-street, between Tighe's-lane and Smith-street, at a cost of £45, be adopted."

The motion was put and passed.

BOTANY WATERWORKS.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved, and Alderman CHAPMAN seconded,—"That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 16th August, recommending that the embankment at Botany Waterworks be widened, a bridge constructed, and additional pipes laid at a cost of £601, be adopted."

The motion was put, and carried.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Alderman STEEL moved, and Alderman KIPPAX seconded,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Marlborough-street, between Miles and Lansdowne streets, at a cost of £26, be adopted."

The motion was put, and passed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Alderman BUTLER moved, and Alderman OATLEY seconded,—"That the plans and sections, showing permanent levels of Elizabeth Bay Road and Grantham-street, now submitted by the Improvement Committee, be and the same are hereby adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 13th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Ann-street, between Bourke and Forbes streets, at a cost of £53, be adopted."

The motions were put, and carried.

GREAT BARCOM-STREET.

Alderman OATLEY moved, and Alderman BUTLER seconded,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending, on petition, that Great Barcom-street be formed and ballasted by contract, and that two pipe drains and kerbing and guttering be laid, at a cost of £240, be adopted."

The motion was put and passed.

WATER MAIN.

Alderman HURLEY moved, and Alderman HORDERN seconded,—"That the report of the Water Committee, received this day, recommending that a water main be laid in Little Buckingham-street, at a cost of £185, be adopted."

The motion was put, and passed.

POLICE OFFICE WALL.

Alderman BRADFORD moved, and Alderman DAY seconded,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending the adoption of the new line of the west side of George-street, between Market and Druitt streets, and that the sum of £42 be voted for setting back the wall, &c., at the Police Office buildings, George-street, to the new alignment, be adopted."

The motion was put, and passed.

SYDNEY COMMON.

Alderman STEEL moved, and Alderman KIPPAX seconded,—"That the block of land P, comprising 22 allotments, and Q, comprising 18 allotments, being portions of Sydney Common, be disposed of by public auction."

The motion was put, and passed.

TENDERS.

Alderman HURLEY moved, and Alderman HORDERN seconded,—"That this Council do now proceed to determine on tenders for—1, lease of central division of the Belmore Markets; 2, forming Bowman-street; 3, forming, ballasting, and building retaining wall, Lower Campbell-street; 4, construction of sewer, Goulburn-street; 5, construction of sewer, Gipps street."

The motion was put, and passed, and the Council went into committee of the whole for the consideration of tenders for the above works.

Several tenders for formation of Bowman-street were sent in, and that of James Duncan—amount £166 19s.—was accepted.

Several tenders for the construction of the Gipps-street sewer were opened, and that of Mr. Goddard—amount £387 10s.—was accepted.

No tenders for the lease of the central division of the Belmore Markets were received.

For the remaining works it was ordered that fresh tenders be called for.

The Council rose at half-past 3 o'clock.

THE HUNTER FLOODS.

THE first meeting of the Floods Commission for taking evidence was held on Wednesday last, at the Northumberland Hotel.

Mr. William Larkin Foreman, who resides at Narrowgut (Morpeth), was the first witness examined. He had resided in the district about twenty-seven years. In giving evidence of his losses by floods he said he reckoned that in 1864 the injuries he sustained amounted to at least £10 per acre upon forty-four acres, taking into consideration the loss of crop, and the clearing away of rubbish and heavy timber. In 1857, although his crops were not so heavy he estimated that he lost £500 or £600, but then the farm he cultivated was only three acres. He did not think the deposit left by the floods was a sufficient compensation for the injury inflicted, and considered that the land would be increased fifty per cent. in value if it could be preserved from floods. He was in favour of taking away the flood water before it reached Maitland—to Hexham or to Lake Macquarie if it could be accomplished, but he could not speak as to the practicability of such a scheme. In his opinion land would be worth about a pound an acre more rent in the vicinity of Narrowgut if the floods could be prevented or of the holders of land could be sure of compensation for all damages sustained; no damage was sustained by the inhabitants of the Hunter by reason of floods in the Williams and the Paterson, but only by floods in the Hunter when the waters of those rivers had been up.

Mr. Peter Green, of Windermere, in the course of his evidence, expressed an opinion that the floods and the uncertainty of a crop had depreciated the value of farms 50 per cent. Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining a crop, on account of the floods, tenants had gone away from the Hunter to the Manning and to the Richmond. He did not know, however, of any proprietor who had sold his land and removed to another part of the colony in consequence of the floods. He looked upon the River Hunter as draining five millions of acres of land, and suggested that it should be widened and deepened, and made about three times its present capacity from the beginning to the end of the flooded districts, keeping to the natural channel of the river, banking where it might be necessary, and providing self-acting sluices or flood-gates. The work, in his opinion, might be done by prison labour, and the expense of supervision met by an assessment of one or two shillings per acre upon all land, the proprietors of which would be benefited by the proposed scheme. Seven years ago he obtained for a farm at Wallis Creek £115 per annum, and he now only received £46 for it, with the promise of a progressive rent on certain conditions. This depression was owing to the floods. He would far rather see the land enriched by manuring than receive the top dressing brought down by the floods. Some of the land would last, he thought, for twenty years without manure, and then the subsoil plough might be used and the soil renovated by other means. There was plenty of manure to be obtained in the district. Thousands of tons were now going to waste. It would be remunerative for those who lived on flooded lands to pay double the present rent if they could be secured from losses consequent on inundations. He suggested that the flood waters might be drawn off above Maitland into Lake Macquarie. He did not see any engineering difficulties in the way, but he had no idea of the quantity of water with which they would have to deal, or of the size of the channel which would be required, or of the levels of the land through which the channel would pass.

Having concluded the examination for the day (no more witnesses being available), the Commissioners inspected the river at various points, and paid a visit to Wallis Creek, where the new flood-gates are being erected.

On Thursday, the 23rd, the Commission examined nine witnesses, namely—Mr. Frederick Nainby, the Rev. James Robert Thackeray, and Messrs. John Eckford, Alexander M'Dougall, Robert Scobie, James M'Laughlin, John Murphy, Joseph Creer, and John Mitchell.

Mr. Nainby considered that the Hunter drained ten million acres, and that some new outlet was necessary. He thought a portion of the water might be taken off by a cutting from the Hunter, at some point near Maitland, to Lake Macquarie; but he had not examined the country to see whether the project was practicable or not. Another project was, to convey the flood water to Port Stephens; and a third, to cut a channel to Hexham, and let the water again into the river at that point. That, however, was open to the objection that it would throw too much water on the lower part of the Hunter. He had not formed any estimate of the cost of the scheme he favoured, nor of the quantity of water to be disposed of, nor of the size of the channel required to receive it; but he thought it would not be too much to ask the Government for the services of a surveyor to take the levels and make an estimate of the cost of the schemes proposed, and compare them with the proposition of Mr. Moriarty. If some of the schemes proposed could be carried out, then they could only fall back upon embankments, which he thought objectionable. Alluvial flooded lands were now worth from £20 to £45 per acre, and he thought that if they could be drained and made free from the evils caused by floods they would be worth from 25 to 50 per cent. more. In some places the land was fertilised by the floods, in others it was deteriorated and swept away. Besides which, the floods brought down many noxious weeds. He thought the flood-gates, now being erected at Wallis Creek, would inflict a great injury, by increasing the flood in other parts on the banks of the river. If the flood-gates had been half the height, it was the opinion of most sensible persons that they would have accomplished the object contemplated. He thought the scheme proposed by Mr. Moriarty would be equitable, if the improvements were carried out down the river as well as up.

The Rev. J. R. Thackeray said the amount of damage done to the district by floods was incalculable. The farmers had suffered not only from the floods, but also from the depreciation of prices, which had been felt all over the colony. If the land were free from floods, he thought its value would be more than doubled, and that it would be worth while for the tenants to pay 50 per cent. more rent for their holdings. If the evils from floods were prevented, and the waters stored so as to be available for irrigation in times of drought, the value of land would be further increased. The principal part of the expense should be borne by the land owners, and he thought they would be generally willing to pay their fair quota, if an Act of Parliament could be obtained. If the lands were relieved from floods, the rents would not be nominal, as they now frequently were, but the landlord would receive his rent when it became due. In his opinion there would be great difficulty in administering any scheme of insurance against floods. The floods had caused great distress. After one that had been estimated approximately that in the radius of a mile there must have been destroyed something like 1309 acres of maize, 267 acres of lucerne, 114 acres of potatoes, 60 acres pumpkins, 10 acres of millet, 10 acres of grammas, 8 acres of orchard and vineyard, 6 acres of melons, 6 acres of cucumbers, 3 acres of onions, and 416 acres undefined.

Mr. John Eckford came to the district in 1818. He remembered that, in 1820, there was a flood higher than that of 1857. He thought it was in June or July. There were two floods in 1819 and two in 1820, but the last flood in 1820 was the highest. He could show some of the spots to which the water came. He thought the 1820 flood was six or seven feet higher than the flood of 1867. There was not much timber then in the channel. There was a regulation that if any one was found throwing a tree into the river he had to take it out and was fined afterwards. At the time he came there were only twelve persons in the district, six of them lived on one side of Wallis Creek and six on the other. He did not think the channel was larger then than it is now, but there was a belt of timber and scrub along the flat banks.

Mr. M'Dougall lived on the Durham side of the river, and was unfavourable to the erection of the flood-gates at Wallis's Creek. He thought they would do a deal of damage without answering the purpose for which they were constructed. With a view to mitigate the evils of the floods, he thought there was nothing that could be so easily and cheaply done to relieve Maitland as to make a cutting from Bulwarra House to Largs. The Paterson might be relieved by going across to Batti Swamps. If the floods were diverted, he thought the value of the land would be increased 25 or 50 per cent. It was impossible to do away with them altogether, but they might lessen the height of the floods. The droughts were sometimes very severe, but the losses therefrom were not so great as the losses from floods; he had not suffered much himself from droughts, and although they lessened the quantity, they improved the price of the produce; those farmers who had money had done pretty well, notwithstanding the floods; he was certain there had been floods higher than those of 1857 and 1867, because he had seen logs of timber which had been left by the tide at higher levels—four feet higher; swamp oaks began to grow in the river after the flood of 1832, which was about the same height as that of 1857.

Mr. Scobie had lived in the district since 1839; there had been a clearance of the channel by floods; the floods were higher in 1857 than in 1867 above Bolwarra, while in 1867 they were about eight inches higher than 1857 at Bolwarra; he attributed this to the large quantity of oak trees which grew in the stream and the collection of drift-wood, forming a natural dam. But these oaks were swept away in the flood of 1857. He was in favour of embankments. He thought cuttings for new channels would cripple by their expense for many years. From what little he had seen, the effect of embankments had been beneficial wherever they had been carried high enough. The embankments should be made high enough at once. The water being made to flow within the banks would scour out the natural channel and make it larger, and when there were no floods the land on either side between the embankments and the river might be used for grazing. The effect of canals would be to make the water more sluggish in the natural channel. He had not made any estimate of the quantity of water with which he would have to deal, nor of the height of the banks which would be required to carry off the water. The increase in the value of the land by the prevention of the evils arising from floods would depend upon the position of the land. He thought the holders would object to pay £1 an acre. Some would object to 12s. 6d. Flood land was rented at £2 10s. per acre. It was possible the rent was too high, and that the tenants were labouring under the high rents of more prosperous times. For a number of years the farmers had had quite enough to do to live and educate their children. Although they might be protected from the flood water, the rain was sometimes so heavy and continuous as to destroy the crops in the ground.

James M'Laughlin was in favour of a canal, commencing above West Maitland at Oakhampton, and continued to Fishery Creek, into a junction with Wallis Creek, and from thence to Hexham by the Four-mile Creek, Quart-pot Creek—across the New-castle Road at Scott's dairy, and into the swamp going into the river between the boiling-down and Hannell's public-house. It would be sufficient to take four feet of the river surface, and he thought a channel would be sufficient, 100 feet at the top, 60 feet at the bottom, and 14 feet deep. He estimated the expense at £250,000. He had made his estimate by calculating the probable quantity of yards to be removed at 2s. per cubic yard. If he were a farmer paying £2 an acre for his land, he would be willing to pay £2 10s. to be relieved from floods. Some would, perhaps, pay an additional £1.

Mr. Murphy had observed the effect of the floods and was in favour of a plan first brought forward by the late Mr. Berthwick to make a canal to Hexham. This witness thought a six-tep drain 7 would be sufficient to relieve the floods, if it were 60 feet at the top and 40 feet at the bottom, and of an average depth of 14 feet; but he had made no calculation as to the rate of inclination of the surface.

Mr. Creer said he had lived for fifteen years in this part of the Hunter River district, and had lectured on the subject of flood-prevention; his plan embodied much of Mr. Moriarty's; he agreed with the project of cutting, feeling convinced that if the river could be straightened and the distance shortened, the evils of floods would be mitigated; he proposed a cutting from the lower part of the Horseshoe Bend, crossing the river about half-a-mile below Wallis Creek; thence by a gentle curve crossing the Pitnacree Road, between the railway station and Mr. M'Intyre's house; thence to the Lagoon, and by meeting the river again a little above the Morpeth punt. This he estimated would reduce the course of the river from seventeen or twenty miles to about three. The dimensions of the canal would be 100 yards wide, with an average depth of 18 feet. His idea originally was not only to carry away the flood waters but to make the river navigable to West Maitland. The total cost he estimated at about £110,000. The excavation he estimated at 1,393,920 cubic yards, at ninepence per cubic yard. The total length of new cutting he estimated at about two miles. He had estimated that it would cost £10,080 to improve the present channel from the Horseshoe Bend to Oakhampton. He had, however not made any calculations of the quantity of water to be dealt with, or of the discharging capacity of the proposed canal, and was moreover under the impression that the velocity of the discharge would be increased by straightening the river and thus shortening the distance. He could give no specific statement as to the amount of relief which would be afforded, or of the velocity of the discharge. If the water were rent down with increased velocity, it would be necessary to improve the lower part of the river. There must be a cut this side Raymond Terrace, at the Devil's Elbow, and another higher up; and the mouth of the Paterson must, instead of being at right angles, be turned down the river. This plan would shorten the distance, but he could not say how much. The difference between his plan and that of Mr. Moriarty was only one of detail and expense. He thought works of a similar nature had been performed elsewhere, and instanced the Clyde, in Scotland, but he admitted that he had never seen the Clyde. He also adduced the instance of the Lincolnshire Fens, and referred the Commissioners to the first volume of Smiles's "Lives of Engineers," and subsequently to Chambers's Journal and the Encyclopædias. He had not made any calculation for compensation to be given for severance from the water, which must take place extensively according to his proposition. At a later period of his evidence he admitted that perhaps the saving of one-eleventh of the distance between Maitland and Morpeth, at the expense of a mile and a half of cutting of the dimensions he had given, would, perhaps, not be commensurate with the expense incurred. In regard to the Wallis Creek flood gates this witness explained that they were intended to stop freshes and not great floods, and that they were made of their present height only to secure their safety by preventing the water flowing over them.

Mr. J. Mitchell said he had seen nearly all the floods which had desolated the district since 1840. If any action were taken to improve the Hunter, the effect of the Paterson and Williams must be taken into consideration. His idea was, that the water was blocked about Mount Pleasant, and that the best plan to relieve the Hunter would be, to take the water off behind Hinton, through Batti Swamp, then across to Raymond Terrace and down to a point where it would escape into Port Stephens Bay. The distance from Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens in a direct line, he estimated at twelve miles. The river was blocked by several obstructions between Maitland and Morpeth. The Paterson and the Hunter were generally flooded at the same time, but a good deal of the Paterson water got away before the Hunter came down. He thought, however, that if they had a large flood in the Hunter, and neither the Paterson nor the Williams rose, the low lands about Maitland would be flooded. He was opposed to the flood-gates at Wallis Creek, because that creek had been a natural outlet to the river. He did not think, however, that the gates would stand. The soft banks would be liable to be washed away. He thought it would be necessary to face them with rubble stone. There were calms in all our tidal rivers, and he had no doubt they were in Wallis Creek. He did not know whether they were going to copper the mitre-sill. In the Paterson or the Williams, if you were to put a board down unprotected, although it might be hard as iron, it would be full of cobra worm holes. He had no idea as to the probable amount the people would be inclined to pay per acre per annum to be relieved from floods; they would pay, of course, if they were compelled, but whichever way the Commissioners went to work, if they pleased one they would displease half a dozen.

Towards evening the Commissioners accompanied Mr. John Eckford to examine points which it was all-but had been reached by the flood of 1820.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN GOLD-FIELDS.—At Bendock (writes the Bombala correspondent of the *Monaro Mercury*) the rain has been remarkably heavy, old residents describing last Sunday as a day long to be remembered. China Town is still in a sluggish state—in fact, I think it must shortly lapse into a thing of the past, although the Chinese cling very tenaciously to where even a bare living is to be made. I purpose shortly visiting the Belm

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OPENING OF A NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—On Thursday, the 23rd instant, the ceremony of opening the new Wesleyan chapel at Sackville Reach, took place. The event was regarded with much interest, being made the occasion of a holiday amongst the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, and much rejoicing. The old chapel, it will be remembered, was washed down by the great June flood of 1867, and, with its contents, swept away by the torrent. Since that time the want of a suitable place of worship has been much felt, and there seemed but little prospect of raising another chapel for some years on account of the impoverished circumstances of the people. However, the Rev. J. Phillips, the superintendent of the circuit, nothing daunted, and, with a zeal and energy that will ever redound to his credit, resolved to make an effort for the erection of a new church. He, accordingly, made a personal canvass amongst friends in Sydney and elsewhere, and so far succeeded as to justify him in commencing the erection of the present building, the foundation of which was laid some eight months ago. The building was now completed, and was opened for Divine worship on Thursday last, in presence of some hundreds of people from all parts of the district. The Rev. J. Fletcher preached at 11 a.m., and at one o'clock in the afternoon a picnic tea meeting took place, attended by upwards of 300. A public meeting was afterwards held in the chapel, presided over by Mr. W. Dean, of Windsor. The proceedings were opened with praise and prayer. The chairman offered a few congratulatory remarks on the auspicious opening of the new place of worship, and then called upon the Rev. J. Phillips to read the financial statement. This showed that the building had cost £365, towards which, including the profits on tea meeting and collections, the sum of £330 had been raised, leaving a small debt of £35. The chairman then said he thought, considering the circumstances of the parishioners, that the present was the best time to make an effort to clear off the balance, and suggested that another collection be made. This was accordingly done, and the required amount was raised in a short time. The whole congregation, being called upon by the chairman, then sang the Doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," as an expression of their thankfulness to God for his goodness. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. R. Sellors, D. Moore, and J. Fletcher. A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies who had presided at the tea, and to the collectors. A vote of thanks was also awarded to the chairman, and the meeting was thus brought to a close with great success. Few present anticipated such a result, which, combined with the pleasant weather and beautiful scenery of Sackville Reach, rendered the day a most agreeable one, and one that will not soon be forgotten. The chapel is a neat stone building, shingled, 32 x 20, and furnished with substantial cedar pews and an elegant rostrum and communion platform. It is capable of seating comfortably one hundred and twenty persons. The architect was Mr. Thomas Rowe, Sydney; the builder, Mr. James Chandler, Windsor.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday morning last, at Wilberforce by which a child named Caroline Amelia Cross, seven years old, daughter of John and Eliza Cross, came by her death. An inquest was held on the body of deceased on Thursday last before Mr. White, coroner, and a jury. Eliza Cross stated that she was the mother of the deceased; on Tuesday last she made a fire in the yard to cook the dinner; about 11 o'clock she noticed the deceased near the fire with her frock in a blaze; she ran to her assistance and threw her clothes round the deceased, which caused her own dress to catch fire. She then became insensible, and could not tell what occurred after. Sophia Wall stated that she was the sister of previous witness, and lived near at hand with her father. On Tuesday morning one of her sister's little boys came running up and said his sister was burnt to death; when witness went up to the place she saw the deceased with nearly all her clothes burnt and still on fire; the mother was lying on the floor with the deceased in her arms; witness took the child from her, and extinguished what was burning; she examined the deceased, and found her very much burnt on the left side from the head to the toes; the deceased was quite sensible, and told witness how it happened; she said the wind blew her frock into the fire, and the fire caught it; witness sent for a doctor to Windsor, but deceased expired about half-past 4 p.m. next day. Dr. Day certified that he had been sent for to attend the deceased on Tuesday afternoon; but she was so extensively burnt over the abdomen as to preclude all hope of recovery. Death had resulted from the shock to the system occasioned by the injuries. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, that death was the result of burning—adding that it was accidentally caused, and that no blame could be attached to any one.

LOST IN THE BUSH.—A little boy, about six years old, named Thomas Grono, whose parents reside in Windsor, being on a visit to his grand-parents in the North Rocks, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th instant, in company with some other children together wild flowers, when by some means he got astray from the rest and could not be found. The other children returned home without him and informed his grandparents and the neighbours that he was lost. A search was at once made, but without success, that night, to the great alarm of his friends, as the bush in that part is much infested with native dogs. The search was renewed early the next day, and about half-past 4 in the afternoon he was found crouched up in a rock several miles from home, and in a very exhausted state from want and exposure. By kindness and attention, however, he was soon revived. The child is now in a comfortable place, and it was the fervent chance that the poor little fellow was found.

AMUSEMENTS.—On Monday evening last Miss Aitken gave one of her popular readings in the School of Arts. The hall was filled on the occasion, and the audience was highly delighted. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Mr. Henry Lees, assisted by Messrs. Webster and Driver, gave two of their amusing and versatile entertainments at the same place. The chief features of the performances were recitations, comic songs, and conjuring feats by Mr. Lees, which last were cleverly done. The proceedings were interspersed by some pianoforte music, and were concluded by Mr. Lees exhibiting his extraordinary powers as a ventriloquist to the evident satisfaction of all present.

September 24th.

ARMIDALE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the week has been dry, with rather heavy frosts in the mornings. There is every indication at present of a very dry summer.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO ARMIDALE.—Tuesday was observed as a close holiday, on account of the Governor's visit to the district. The weather was everything that could be desired, the air being cool, with a warm sun. His Excellency arrived punctual to time, at the head station of Tilbuster; and after driving under a neat triumphal arch, which was erected by Mr. Mitchell, he was loudly cheered and escorted to the city by upwards of three hundred persons, the Mayor's buggy taking the lead, closely followed by a carriage, containing his Excellency the Earl of Belmore and Captain Beresford. When the company arrived near the new bridge in Marsh-street, they were joined by the Oddfellows' Band and the Sons of Temperance (a society which has lately been formed in this city), the band playing an appropriate air. The muster then proceeded to the Wellington Hotel, where his Excellency announced that he would meet the company at the Court-house, at half-past 3, to receive addresses, &c. At about a quarter to 4, his Excellency arrived at the Court-house, when the doors were thrown open; in a few seconds the Court-house was crowded to suffocation. His Excellency, after taking his seat, was presented with an address by Mr. James M'Leun, the Mayor of Armidale, from the Borough Council, to which his Excellency made a short reply. Afterwards the Mayor invited his Excellency's attention to some magnificent specimens of quartz, &c., which have lately been obtained by Mr. T. Clarke, of Oban, out of the lately finished race there. His Excellency then left the Court-house, and inspected several public buildings accompanied by the Mayor. In the evening his Excellency was entertained to a public dinner at the Wellington Hotel, where between thirty-five and forty gentlemen sat down, including the aldermen of the Borough Council. The Governor left Armidale for Tamworth at 7 a.m. on Wednesday. The only building illuminated in the city on Tuesday evening was the Freemasons' Hotel, which reflected great credit on Mr. Louis Benjamin, the proprietor.

SHOALHAVEN ELECTORATE.

(Abridged from the News.)

MR. THOMAS GARRETT, member for the district of Shoalhaven, met the electors on Wednesday afternoon last, in the Temperance Hall, Terrara. About 200 persons were present. On the motion of Mr. M'Arthur, seconded by Mr. D. Hyam, Mr. John Glanville, J.P., was voted to the chair.

Mr. Garrett on rising was received with applause, and said after the last Parliament had met a great deal of party feeling existed in the House, which had the effect of preventing much business being done, and considerable interest was felt in the events that were going on in the Assembly. Shortly before the House assembled Mr. Parkes left the Government, ostensibly in consequence of Mr. Duncan's dismissal. But before leaving it Mr. Parkes made two speeches of such a grave nature that the House took the earliest opportunity to inquire into the correctness of his statements. The House assembled, and the usual speech and reply were made, but Mr. Robertson, conceiving it to be his duty, moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Objection was made to the conduct of the Government in making Mr. Docker (a member of the Upper House) Colonial Secretary. Mr. Docker was not responsible to the people, and his views were diametrically opposed to public opinion. An immense amount of business is constantly carried on in the Chief Secretary's department; there are the police, gaols, hospitals, schools, &c., in fact, involving one-half of the business of the country, and this important office was put into the hands of a man who was placed beyond the will of the people. Mr. Docker had also strenuously opposed certain provisions of the Land Bill, when sent to the Upper House at the time when that measure was being discussed. He protested against the right of free selectors to pre-emptive leases, and termed it a robbery, a sham, and a sham. The votes were equal, but the Speaker gave his casting vote in its favour. He (Mr. Garrett) voted with Mr. Robertson on that measure. However, when the Government were defeated, Mr. Robertson came into the Government of the country, and he (Mr. Garrett) had supported that Government generally, though on some occasions he was divided from them. Objection had been taken to the composition of the new Government, it being said that Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Egan were not possessed of sufficient education to fill the offices entrusted to them; but it must be borne in mind that education is not the only qualification requisite for such offices. With respect to Mr. Sutherland, that gentleman has been returned as Alderman several times, had been twice elected Mayor of Sydney, and has been a member of the Assembly since 1865, and he has always shown an intelligent interest in all the public works of the colony. He (Mr. Garrett) would admit that Mr. Sutherland was not possessed of a classical education; he could not stand up and make a flowery speech, but he was possessed of those qualifications necessary to fit him for the office he now holds, and he (Mr. Garrett) was of opinion that Mr. Sutherland had discharged his duties admirably, and this was all we had a reasonable right to expect from him. Mr. Docker and Mr. Isaacs were admitted to be the most highly educated men in Parliament, and he (Mr. Garrett) thought that either of these gentlemen would look extremely foolish, if placed in the position of Mr. Sutherland. With regard to other members of the Government, he thought none more able could be found to support Mr. Robertson, and taking the Government as a whole, they seemed to be in perfect unison with the feelings of the people. Mr. Robertson had now carried on the Government of the country for twelve months, and, to say the least, he has managed it well. When the Government came into office, they submitted the estimates, but there was very little business done. There were only one or two matters of importance brought forward, and when they met, Mr. Parkes brought forward a vote of want of confidence, and Mr. Martin, who had previously promised not to offer any obstruction, joined in with him. The first act of the new Government was to restore Mr. Duncan to office. [Mr. Garrett here entered into the whole of the circumstances connected with this case, and said that he voted with the Government on the principle of fair play, and that the Government had only performed a simple act of justice in replacing Mr. Duncan in office.] He then went on to speak of the O'Farrell conspiracy, and censured Mr. Parkes for the speeches he made at Kiama and Jamberoo, and said he was of opinion that Mr. Parkes did not believe in them himself. In reference to the conspiracy committee presided over by Mr. Macleay, Mr. Garrett said if the committee had simply dealt with facts, it would have been much more satisfactory, and that Mr. Parkes regarded the affair as a report upon himself, and begged of the House to protect him. Mr. Garrett then explained how the House had been entrapped into passing the Treason-Felony Bill. He denounced it in strong terms, and he would now ask what was the result of having this Bill passed? Where were all the Fenians? A few drunken brawlers had been taken up for some foolish remarks; but there had never been a committal or conviction under this Act. Innumerable detectives had been employed; rewards had been offered; and notwithstanding this, not a single trace of a Fenenian had ever been discovered. Consequently, the flame of discord was beginning to die out. Mr. Parkes found that his power was waning away, and by way of retrieving his lost laurels, he came out with his startling statement. He was a thorough Protestant to the back bone; but at the same time he was prepared to give to other creeds the same religious rights as to his own. With regard to the Newspaper Tax, Mr. Garrett explained his conduct in reference to that measure, and stated that it was the intention of the Government to abolish it next session. The Government, he said, had now commenced the good work of retrenchment, and he thought the right direction had been taken. The cost of keeping our gaols and police was something frightful, but it would be satisfactory to know that the Government has effected on the whole a saving of about £150,000. He believed the Government intended to dispense with ad valorem duties, which would be a saving of 5 per cent. to the country generally, and would amount to £200,000, and for the purpose of enabling them to carry out such a large scheme of retrenchment, where the amount of saving would be so considerable, the colony might well be content to put up with a slight inconvenience for a time. With respect to the remarks dropped by the chairman, in not having sufficient protection in the Shoalhaven, that gentleman spoke as if there was no remedy for this. Under the present system, where ever a policeman is required, any person that is willing can be sworn in, and will receive 10s. a day as long as his services are necessary. But this is only an experiment, and, if found to be unsuccessful, it would be quite easy to revert it to the old system. At the same time he would be happy to represent any local matter on this head to the Government. A bill would be introduced next session for the redistribution of members. The next subject brought forward was the Triennial Parliamentary Bill. He was in favour of a Biennial Parliament, but would coincide with the Rev. Dr. Lang's Triennial Bill, and give it his support. The matter of payment of members came next, and the hon. gentleman gave his views upon it. He was in favour of a bill to pay members, because he thought many persons thoroughly competent, now in retirement, would come forward. It would be futile to expect any person to give himself entirely up to his onerous parliamentary duties, without some recognition for such services, especially if such persons have not the means at their command to live independently. It was the hon. gentleman's idea that payment of members would be brought into force ere long. The Immigration Bill next occupied the hon. gentleman's attention. He believed that it was a measure most desirable; a steady influx of useful immigrants would necessarily increase the population, and most agreeably lessen the taxes. The land at present lying dormant for want of hands to develop its riches, would, under this bill, be thrown open, which would be the means of promoting the prosperity of the country large. There was a system in force in America which gave a man the right of land if he had lived on it for five years. If such a system were introduced here it would give a great stimulus to immigrants and would cause a steady influx of people. There was a great cry to amend the Land Bill. No measure has ever been introduced of so much importance to the country, and if meddled with it would turn out most injurious. The Land Bill was like a casket of jewels, and a lot of robbers waiting for it to be opened to snatch away its precious contents. At present selectors pay the remainder of purchase money at the expiration of three years, but he thought that the system of yearly instalments would benefit the selector, and in no wise injure the Government. However, before anything was done to the bill he would like to see the general election over. With regard to local matters, he believed he had paid attention to the desires of his constituents so far as it lay in his power. He wished to make a few remarks on a statement he had heard since his arrival. He had been told by some of his best and warmest supporters that he had shown an undue leaning towards the Roman Catholics; but he thought his public career would show different to this. There were several measures, among which were the Divorce Bill, and the Education Bill, that he voted for; he also opposed State Aid to religion. It could not be said, then, that he had in any way truckled with Roman Catholics, and he hoped his friends would not entertain these notions—for he hardly thought he left himself open to such suspicions. The hon. gentlemen then went on to say that it had been rumoured it was his intention to retire from Shoalhaven, and seek the suffrages of some other constituency, but he had no idea of doing this. He had been requested to stand for the Richmond. He had also received a petition, influentially signed, from the people of Monaro, requesting him to come forward at the next election, but he was not prepared to do this, and he would either stand or fall by the verdict of the Shoalhaven people.

Questions on local matters were put to Mr. Garrett, after which a vote of confidence in him was carried.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE following items are extracted from Dunedin papers to the 14th instant.

TE KOOTI'S MOVEMENTS.—Letters received by the General Government to August 31, give the following intelligence with reference to Te Kooti's movements and the disposition of the colonial forces:—"The Uriwera have returned to the east side of Waikaremoana, but nothing more is known of their movements. Te Kooti is still at Rotoaria, and is said to be building a pa there. His force is computed at from 150 to 200 men. He is encumbered with a large number of women and children. Te Heuheu and Rewi are still with him. The Wairoa is protected by all the force available for that purpose, and the forts at Te Haroto and Titokura secure communication with Taupo, and protect the settlement on that side. A force of nearly 200 men, composed of 90 infantry, 40 cavalry, and 40 or 50 natives, under Colonel Herrick, reached Runanga on Saturday last. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell has removed from Wanganui to Hare Tauteka's camp in the Taupo country. One hundred mounted natives have gone from Napier to join Hare Tauteta. Those with Hare's own cavalry and the constabulary make a force of 200 cavalry. Captain St. George is at Taupo Lake, with an available force of 100 men. The forces will not act on the offensive unless attacked, or unless a certainty of crushing Te Kooti presents itself. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for provisioning the corps.

We subjoin the latest telegrams in chronological order:—

Napier, September 8.—Colonel M'Donnell arrived here on the 6th, and left next day for Patea to take command of the native force there. About the 28th ultimo, 30 of Potihpi's people went towards the Rotoaira in the Taupo district, and have not since returned. Some anxiety is felt regarding them. The force at Patea, as well as that at Runanga under the command of Henare Tokomoana, met at Taupo to-day.

Greymouth, September 8.—The ketch Pearl, from Dunedin, while being towed in this morning, was struck by a sea and capsized. All hands were lost.

Wanganui, September 9, via Wellington, September 10.—Intelligence was received here to-day from up the river stating that Te Kooti has returned to Rotoaria, in the Taupo country, and that either from fear of treachery or from vindictiveness, he killed four of his own men, who had been left as scouts upon the friendlies under Wirehana. He is further said to be estranging all the Ring natives from him.

Napier, September 10.—Te Kooti has burned all the native settlements to the east and west of Lake Taupo. Rewi is still with him.

Wellington, September 11.—The Wanganui Prospecting Committee have forwarded to the Superintendent some specimens of quartz discovered in the Kaimanawa Ranges, near Taupo, in this province, near its junction with the provinces of Hawke's Bay and Auckland. The committee claim the Government reward on behalf of Captain M'Donnell and Mr. Christopher Bracken. The specimens sent have been analysed here, and have been found to be highly auriferous, being equal to any of the quartz found in Auckland. The prospectors are still out.

Napier, September 13.—On Thursday last Te Kooti attacked the force commanded by Henare Tokomoana. The engagement which ensued was only of brief duration, and resulted in Te Kooti retreating to Tokanu pa, with three men killed and several wounded. The Friendlies loss was only two wounded. Heavy firing was heard at Tauranga, near Taupo, on Saturday night. It is presumed that it was occasioned by Te Kooti having resumed the attack on Henare Tokomoana. Hauhau fires have been seen at Tuperangi, 25 miles from Wairoa.

From Auckland we have files to the 16th instant.

LATEST FROM WANGANUI.—News was received in Wanganui on the 9th instant, of the slaughter of four of Wirihana's men who were out scouting at Rotoaira, and who had been surrounded by Te Kooti's people and killed. The Ngatiporous are taking up a position at Waihi. They will form a strong advance guard, behind which it is proposed to locate a strong body of settlers who may cultivate their lands to a certain extent. Major Kemp, on hearing the reported slaughter of Wirihana's men, went up the Wanganui River with 100 men, on the 9th instant.

THE TWO TE KOOTIS.—The following letter by Captain E. Tuke, who formerly commanded the Chatham Island Guard, appears in the *Hawke's Bay Herald*:—"Sir,—Can you inform me if there is a reward for the capture of Te Kooti the Second? i.e., if the original Te Kooti was killed at Mohaka, whether the captor of the man bearing his name would be entitled to the reward of £1000 offered by Mr. Richmond for Te Kooti the First, dead or alive? Having been for eighteen months in charge of the prisoners at the Chatham Islands, I am well acquainted with the personal appearance of Te Kooti. He is a middle sized man, with a sinister expression of countenance, and has a slight squint. His name, "Te Kooti Ririrangi," is tatooed on his left breast. He has also a mark on his right posterior. He was apparently about 35 years of age. When at the Chathams, Kooti was employed as steer-oar in the Government boat. He suddenly became ill, the doctor returning him on the sick report as consumptive. The natives, thinking he was going to die, asked for leave to remove him to a small whare in the bush; in fact, he was put there to die. It was there he dreamt a dream that he should be the founder of a new religion, which was a mixture of Judaism, Christianity, and Hauhauism; Te Kooti, like all founders of new doctrines, gaining many converts, but most of the chiefs holding aloof. He was looked upon as a man risen from the dead, for when natives are put into whares by themselves to die, they seldom recover. Runangas then became the fashion; for the slightest offences punishments were inflicted—at one time even smoking was forbidden. Their religious services were carried to that extent that the authorities were obliged to interfere, particularly as they were informed by a young chief, Wi Muhuika, that Hauhau practices were creeping in. On this information Kooti was ordered to leave off preaching. He wrote a very humble letter to Captain Thomas and myself, stating that if it was our wish he would not preach again. This he kept to; Hirewini Punairangi, killed at Ngatapa, one of the Bishop of Waiapu's former teachers, taking his place, and returning again to their old doctrines. When I left the island in February, 1868, Kooti's fanaticism had vanished. One of the greatest errors committed by the late Government was releasing the chiefs, and from which, in my opinion, emanated the many evils which followed. When these chiefs were released, all authority amongst themselves was gone. Te Kooti started their fanaticism again, and all, with the exception of three, joined him. The rest of the story is an oft-told tale, as to their escape, &c. Te Kooti the Second, Karanama te Ngenga, is a tall burly savage, well tatooed on the face, about 50 years of age, and particularly well versed in Scripture. He was taken prisoner at Hungahungataroa. He fought against us at Orakau, Waikato, and Taranaki, and belongs to the Ngatiporou tribe. This man was one of the worst characters amongst the prisoners—in my opinion a greater villain, if possible, than Te Kooti Ririrangi."

GOLD-FIELDS REGULATIONS.

THE following NEW Regulations, made in pursuance of the Gold-Fields Act of 1866, having been approved of by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, were published in the Government Gazette of last Friday's *Government Gazette* (24th September):—

Former Regulations repealed.

1. All Regulations hitherto in force for the management of the Gold Fields of New South Wales are hereby repealed: Provided that any existing interest or privilege shall not be affected by these regulations.

Explanation of terms.

2. The following terms in inverted commas, except where the context may otherwise indicate, shall bear the meanings set against them respectively:—

"Commissioner"—The Commissioner residing nearest to any claim, share, or other matter or thing which shall be the subject of any question or dispute, or of anything required to be done under these regulations.

"Commissioner in charge"—Any Commissioner intrusted with the general superintendence of a Gold Field, whether Northern, Southern, or Western.

"Registrar"—The mining Registrar residing nearest to any claim, share, or other matter or thing which shall be the subject of any question or dispute, or of anything required to be done under these regulations.

"Claim"—Any authorised holding whatsoever, unless other wise specified.

"Amalgamated Claim"—One or more claims of which the labour otherwise necessary for each, is concentrated upon one or more of such claims, subject to these regulations.

"Prospecting"—Searching for gold in any new or untried locality.

"Protection Area"—Additional ground authorised to be temporarily occupied for purposes of prospecting.

"Prospecting Claim"—A claim allotted by way of reward for the discovery of gold in a protection area.

"Frontage System"—The mode of working and occupation in regard to deep sinking, declared by the Commissioner in charge to be in operation within a certain area.

"Frontage Area"—Ground allotted by the Commissioner in charge for the frontage system.

"Frontage Claim"—A claim within a frontage area, and subject to the frontage system.

"Block Claim"—An ordinary claim in a frontage area, not subject to the frontage system.

"New Ground"—Any unoccupied ground in a frontage area, in which it is intended to sink in search of a lead.

"Working party"—Any person or persons actually working and occupying a claim, whether on their own account or as representatives of any other authorised person or persons.

"Old Workings"—Ground on which a number of shafts have been sunk, and the greater part of which has been undermined or worked out

"Water Right"—The right to convey by means of a race a specified quantity of water to any locality, or the right to a specified quantity of water in its natural place or channel.

"Storm Water"—Water collected by temporary drainage, and not permanent in a creek, river, lagoon, lake, or artificial reservoir.

General Regulations.

Police Magistrates also Commissioners.

3. Every Police Magistrate shall be *ex officio* a Commissioner under these regulations.

Clerks of Petty Sessions also Mining Registrars.

4. Every Clerk of Petty Sessions shall be *ex officio* a Mining Registrar under these regulations.

Registrar to keep books.

5. Each Registrar shall enter in books to be provided for the purpose, all applications, particulars, and other matters by these regulations required to be registered by such Registrar.

Fees to be paid to Registrar.

6. There shall be paid to the Registrar, in respect of the several registrations and other duties mentioned in these regulations, the fees set forth in the schedule hereunto marked A, which fees the Registrar may demand and receive previous to making any registration.

Mode of marking claims.

7. The mode of taking possession of a claim, unless otherwise provided under these regulations, shall be by defining the boundaries thereof by sinking substantial pegs at each corner of such claim, leaving at least three feet of each peg, at all times, exposed to view above the ground.

Spare ground.

8. Where ground is occupied or marked off in excess of the extent authorised by these regulations, any miner may mark off such excess of ground, and shall be entitled to choose from which end of the claim it shall be taken, and may take possession of the same as a claim in the mode hereinbefore defined; Provided always that the original occupant shall be entitled to retain such part of such ground as contains the shaft.

Number of claims and shares not limited.

9. Any holder of a miner's right may hold one or more shares in any number of claims, provided such shares be represented in accordance with these regulations.

Principal to appoint agent.

10. Any person holding an interest or share in a claim shall, in case of his absence from the locality, appoint a miner as his agent, whose acts shall be held to be those of his principal, provided the name and address of such agent be first registered with the Registrar.

Claim not forfeited through absence of hired representative.

11. If any agent appointed to represent any interest or share in any claim shall absent himself from the locality, or otherwise neglect to represent such interest or share, the same shall be forfeited, unless, within three days after notice, in writing, of such absence or neglect shall have been served on the owner or his agent, the owner's interest or share be fully represented in conformity with these regulations.

Claims and shares may be transferred.

12. Claims, and shares in claims and leases, may be transferred to any authorised person by registration.

Claims to be continuously worked.

13. All claims must be continuously worked after the expiration of forty-eight hours from the time of occupation; and any claim, or share in a claim (except as otherwise provided for under these regulations), remaining unworked and unregistered for three clear working days, shall be liable to forfeiture.

Amalgamation of claims allowed.

14. The holders of any number of adjacent claims may register such claims as one amalgamated claim, and from and after such registration the said claims may be held and worked as one claim; but unless a number of men, equal to the full number necessary to hold the said claims severally, shall be employed upon or in connection with the said amalgamated claim, such amalgamated claim shall be null and void. And any number of claims, whether adjacent or not, where difficulties of working are occasioned by the water or otherwise, may, with consent of the Commissioner, be amalgamated in like manner and subject to the like conditions.

Claims may be held in reserve.

15. Any miner whose claim may be unworkable from any cause whatsoever, or who may himself be unable to work from any reasonable cause, shall be entitled to register his claim as held in reserve, but he must first obtain a certificate of such registry, and keep a copy of the same constantly posted on the ground; and the working of the claim must be recommenced as soon as the Commissioner shall require, or the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

Shareholder wilfully absent to be responsible for wages to hired representative.

16. When any shareholder in a claim shall absent himself from his work, the partner or partners of such shareholder may supply his place by a competent miner, and such shareholder shall be responsible for any reasonable wages due to the person so employed.

Work in connection with claims to be deemed working such claims.

17. Any miner or miners performing any work appertaining to or necessary for carrying on mining operations on his or their claim or attending any Court of law in any suit connected therewith, shall be deemed to be working within the meaning of these regulations.

Dry wash-dirt, quartz, stone, &c., may be registered.

18. Any miner or miners may by registration, retain possession, for any time not exceeding six months, of wash-dirt, cement, tailings, quartz, stone, or other auriferous substances, for the purpose of extracting gold therefrom.

Holidays.

19. Miners may be absent from their claims on all the following days:—From Good Friday to Easter Tuesday, both inclusive; from the 24th December to the 2nd January, both inclusive; on any day on which the election of a member of the Legislature may take place, and on any day which shall be proclaimed a holiday by the Government.

Orders regulating washing at streams and water-holes.

20. The Commissioner may make such temporary orders, not inconsistent with the existing Gold Fields' Act or Regulations he may consider necessary to prevent public injury, regulating the mode of washing at any stream or waterhole, or the disposal of sludge, tailings, or refuses.

Orders for facilitating working of river claims.

21. The Commissioner may make such temporary orders for facilitating the working of river or other claims, by combination of labour or otherwise, as the difficulties and circumstances of each case may appear to him to require.

Proportionate cost of works.

22. When any race or tunnel shall have been cut, or other work performed, by which the working of any claim may be facilitated, every person benefited thereby shall pay such proportionate share of the cost of such operation as may be duly assessed by the Commissioner.

Digging upon authorised holdings prohibited.

23. No person, without first obtaining the consent of the Commissioner, shall dig upon or undermine any land enclosed by any authorised occupant, or occupied by any building or machinery in connection with mining operations, or used as a garden, or a Government camp or police station, or for any public purpose. Claims not to be taken up in certain cases.—Injury to dams, &c., prohibited.

24. No claim will be allowed to be taken up in any position where, by its interference with the supply of water requisite for public use, by undermining or digging up of roads, or by obstructing public thoroughfares, or otherwise, it will tend to public injury or inconvenience; and no person shall sink or drive so near to any race, dam, or reservoir, as to impair its efficiency.

Flood-race to be constructed.

25. Every holder of a claim or a lease in a river or creek shall form and maintain a sufficient flood race through or past such claim, and shall be entitled to maintain the natural level of the water at the head of his claim.

Retention of sludge from machinery to be provided for.

26. Where machinery, either horse or steam, is employed, the owner or owners thereof shall construct an embankment for the purpose of retaining the sludge, not more than 100 yards from the site of such machinery; unless in the opinion of the Commissioner it can be more conveniently carried off by drainage, without causing injury to any private or public interest.

Right to tail-water to cease.

27. No person shall have further right to any tail-water after it shall have passed his works.

Obstructions causing public inconvenience to be removed.

28. The Commissioner may order the removal to a reasonable distance of any tent, dwelling-house, stable, or other obstruction placed so as to cause public inconvenience.

Waterholes, &c., may be reserved for police, &c.

29. The Commissioner may reserve any waterhole or spring for any public purpose.

Springs, waterholes, &c., may be occupied.

30. Any person may occupy springs, waterholes, or wells, for domestic purposes, subject to the same condition as regards application and registration as described for dams and reservoirs.

Residence area.

31. Any person holding a miner's right may occupy, for the purpose of residence, land not exceeding 1210 square yards, or 22 yards by 55, where such measurement may be practicable.

Commissioner to make orders.

32. The Commissioner may determine any dispute which may arise upon any matter connected with the working of any claim, or the occupation of any holding, not otherwise in these regulations provided for; and make such order in respect thereof, not being inconsistent with the Gold Fields' Act or these regulations, as he may think requisite in the matter; and any claim or share in a claim, or any holding, occupied contrary to such decision or order or to these regulations, shall be forfeited.

Appeal regulated.

33. Any person may appeal against any decision of a Commissioner within seven days after such decision, by lodging a written notice of appeal, with the prescribed fee of £5, in the hands of the Registrar, who shall forthwith inform the members of the Court having power to entertain such appeal of such notice having been lodged, in order that the appeal may be heard with as little delay as possible.

Protection area.

34. Any miner or party of miners desirous of prospecting shall be entitled to a protection area, and on the discovery of payable gold, to a prospecting claim as hereinafter provided.

Protection areas regulated.

35. Every protection area, as well as the name or names of the holders, shall be registered as soon as practicable, and a certificate of such registry issued by the Registrar accordingly.

Other Rules for protection areas.

36. No protection area of any description will be allowed within half a mile of any other of a similar character; and every such protection area must be effectively and continuously worked from the time of registry, or the same will be held to be forfeited; and no protection area shall be held for a longer period than three months.

Prospecting claim.

37. On the discovery of payable gold in a protection area, the holder or holders shall without delay report the same to the Commissioner, by whose authority a prospecting claim will then be marked off, according to the nature of the ground and the distance from other claims or areas, as hereinafter provided.

Alluvial Ground.

The extent of a protection area in alluvial ground.

38. In alluvial ground the extent of a protection area shall not exceed as follows, namely:—

	yds.	yds.
At a distance from any claim then producing gold, not less than half a mile ...	100	by 100
Exceeding half a mile and not less than 1 mile ...	200	by 200
Exceeding 1 and not less than 3 miles... ...	300	by 300
Exceeding 3 and not less than 7 miles... ...	400	by 400

Prospecting claim in alluvial ground.

39. In alluvial ground the extent of a prospecting claim shall not exceed as follows:—

	feet.	feet.
At a distance from any claim then producing gold, not less than half a mile	80	by 120
Exceeding half a mile and not less than 1 mile ...	120	by 120
Exceeding 1 mile and not less than 3 miles ...	150	by 150
Exceeding 3 miles and not less than 7 miles ...	200	by 160

After the claim shall have been so marked off, no fewer than four men must be kept continuously employed.

Protection area in rivers and creeks.

40. On any untried river or creek, or portion of a river or creek, distant upwards of half a mile from a locality where payable gold is obtained, a protection area having a frontage not exceeding 300 yards may be taken up in like manner, and on the same conditions as prescribed in other cases; provided that when payable gold shall have been discovered, the claim shall be allotted, allowing an additional claim for each man in the working party, so long as the total measurement shall not exceed that of twelve claims. When the claim shall have been finally allotted, it must be worked by the whole working party for whom it shall have been laid off, or it will be liable to a proportionate reduction.

Protection area on quartz reefs.

41. On any unoccupied quartz reef, or vein, the extent of a protection area shall not exceed as follows:—

	yds.	yds.
At a distance not less than half a mile from any then existing quartz working	200	by 200
Exceeding half a mile, and not less than 1 mile,..	300	by 200
Exceeding 1, and not less than 3 miles... ...	400	by 200
Exceeding 3, and not less than 7 miles... ...	500	by 200

Prospecting claim on quartz reef.

42. In a quartz reef or vein a prospecting claim shall be subject to the same conditions as in the case of river claims.

Alluvial other than River Claims.

Size of alluvial claims.

43. The extent of a claim in new alluvial ground shall not exceed as follows:—

	Feet.	Feet.
One miner	40	by 40
Two miners	40	by 80
Three miners	60	by 80
Four miners	80	by 80

Such claim, when practicable, shall be marked off in a rectangular form, and no claim shall exceed in extent the area allowed for four men. When from any cause it shall be impracticable to take the claims in the form above mentioned, a departure from that form may be sanctioned, and such area of ground may be allotted by the Commissioner as will give to each miner or working party the prescribed or any less area: Provided that in no instance shall a claim exceed in length twice its breadth. The claims for any one working party shall be contiguous.

River Claims.

Size of claims in rivers and creeks.

44. Thirty feet frontage in beds of rivers and creeks, extending across the whole bed will be allotted as a claim to each miner. No working party shall take up more than six of such claims, which must be contiguous.

Quartz Claims.

Size of quartz claims, how marked.

45. The claim allotted to each miner on any quartz reef or vein shall not exceed thirty feet along the line or course of the reef or vein, and 100 yards in width; and the total number of claims to be allowed to any one working party shall not exceed six. Provided that until such party shall have commenced crushing, only one-half of their number need be employed. No less extent than two claims shall be allotted, unless in the case of sparse ground, or ground held in excess by any working party, which may be taken up according to the extent available. The boundaries of each claim shall be marked at each end of the line or reef, and at each corner by substantial pegs securely sunk into the ground, and leaving at least 2 feet of each of them at all times exposed to view.

Base-line.

46. All quartz claims shall be marked upon a base-line, the direction of which in case of dispute shall be determined by the Commissioner; such base-line shall be altered only by the consent of a majority of the shareholders and the order of the Commissioner, and the width of the claims shall be measured at right angles to the base-line. The holders of such claims shall be entitled to work all reefs or veins within their defined boundaries. In the case of convergence of reefs the preference, at and onwards from the junction, shall be given to the claim holders on the line first laid off by the Commissioner.

Quartz claims to be numbered and registered.

47. Claims on quartz reefs or veins shall be numbered consecutively, and registered within four days after occupation. All transfers and subdivisions of shares shall be registered in like manner.

Old Workings.

Size of claims in old workings.

48. The size of claims in old workings shall not exceed as follows:—

	Feet.	Feet.
One miner	70	by 70
Two miners	100	by 100
Three miners...	130	by 130
Four miners	150	by 150

but a Commissioner may, in any case, under special circumstances, permit a different form of measurement, and allot a less area.

Water-Rights.

Mode of application for water-rights. Objections to be determined on the ground.

49. Every application for permission to cut a race for the conveyance of water must be made in writing to the Registrar, describing the intended course, width, and extremities of such race, together with the width of land proposed to be held on each side thereof; notice of such application having been made must also be posted at the described extremities. If within fourteen clear days from the time when such application was lodged and notice posted as aforesaid, no valid objection shall have been made and upheld, the Registrar shall issue the necessary certificate of registry, specifying the nature and extent of the right or privilege granted. In the event of objection having been made, the Commissioner shall in due course inquire into and determine the matter on the ground.

Water-rights—how gauged.

50. Each water-right shall entitle the holder or holders thereof to a volume of water 3 inches by 12 inches, and shall be gauged in the following manner:—A box 6 feet in length and 12 inches in width, with a scale of inches marked on the inner side at the lower end, shall be placed as nearly as practicable to the head of the race, having a fall or inclination of 6 inches in the entire length of it, and the gauge of water as above specified (3 inches by 12 inches) shall be taken at the mouth of the box where the water is discharged. When the race shall exceed a mile in length, the width of the box may be increased half an inch for each mile.

Water-rights—when forfeited.

51. All water-rights not used and upheld for a period of one month shall be considered forfeited, except when the supply of water is insuffic

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Dashing Wave, barque, 330 tons, Captain Vandervord, from Foo Chow 16th July. A. Tange and Co., agents.

Kate, barque, 360 tons, Captain Cooper, from Auckland 16th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Gaunt, Miss Ward, Messrs. Cunningham, Rieber, Bazley, Buckley, and Johnston. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 27.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Lucy and Adelaide, for Maryborough; Golden Age, Restless, for Newcastle; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

City of Hobart (s), 362 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs Young and child, Miss Bennett, Miss Leake, Mr. Leake; for Eden: Mrs. N. Cohen and 2 servants, Mr. S. H. Solomon.

Restless, schooner, 258 tons, Captain Curphey, for Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Alchymist (s.), from Broken Bay, with 12 casks bananas; Jessie, from Bermagui, with 490 bags bark, 2 kegs butter, 20 cheeses, 16 sides bacon; Restless, from Moruya, with 20 tons granite; Trio (s.), from the Manning River, with 35,000 feet timber, 70 bags maize; Comet, from Wollongong, with 7 kegs butter, 3 cases eggs, 2 calves, 26 cases kerosene, 3 casks oil, 100 bags bran, 15 bags bones; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 409 tons coal; Agnes, Hebe, Yarra, Mariposa, Helen, from Newcastle, with 1125 tons coal; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 43,500 shingles; Rosebud, from Macleay River, with 1750 bunches maize, 78 hides, 4 bundles skins, 2 coops fowls, 2 bags bacon; Coonamba (s.), from the Hunter River, with 330 bales hay, 70 bales wool, 1 horse, 2 cows, 10 baskets prawns, 1 coop fowls, 6 cases eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Flying Cloud, for Macleay River; Trio (s.), for the Manning River; Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Comet, for Wollongong; Agnes, Spray, Hebe, Yarra, Scotia, Dover, for Newcastle; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie; Alchymist (s), for Broken Bay; Restless, for Moruya.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Dashing Wave, from Foo Chow: 2257 chests 3645 half-chests 2346 boxes tea. A. Tange and Co.

Kate, from Auckland: 48 bales flax, Forsythe.

EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne: 31 shooks, 11 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 14 packages oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 327 bags maize, W. Wright; 462 bags maize, J. Walker; 168 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 11 casks butter, T. Crawley; 36 casks butter, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 35 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 80 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 6 cases fruit, 24 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 18 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 20 cases fruit, H. Langley; 103 cases fruit, 24 bags oysters, P. James; 1 horse, Bishop; 5 horses, Moffatt; 1 box, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1 package, Cobb and Co.; 52 cases fruit, J. Brown; 320 hides, Jacobs and Co.; 816 bags maize, R. Campbell; 4 cases eggs, W. G. Yeates; 8 casks butter, G. Coulter; 27 cases fruit, Harrison and Attwood.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton: 15 packages wine, 20 cases whisky, 30 cases old tom, 10 cases schnapps, 10 cases bitters, Stewart, Garrick, and Co; 6 cases, Petersen, Bowen, and Co.; 1 box tobacco, 11 packages, Sun Kum On; 14 bags sugar, 20 bundles wire, 3 chests tea, 20 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 16 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 10 packages tea, 14 bags sugar, 20 bags rice, 13 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 3 cases, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 4 packages, E. Vickery; 8 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 13 packages tea, 8 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 7 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 9 packages, J. S. Love; 36 packages tea, 9 packages, H. P. Paiser; 2 trunks boots, J. Springthorpe; 1 case, F. Palmer and Co.; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 1 package, A. Cubitt; 24 axle blocks, 36 bars steel, 5 bundles iron, 14 packages, F. Lasetter and Co.; 6 packages, T. M'Caffery; 1 package, T. Clark; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, D. M'Call; 20 bags flour, 1 case, Mort and Co.; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 1 package, Sharwood and Co.; 16 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, Thompson and Gillen; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 6 kegs butter, 10 cases fruit, 4 packages, R. Yeacys; 16 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 16 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 2 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 20 bags flour, Breillat and Co.; 6 packages, J. Keep; 2 packages, Nesbitt; 2 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 3 packages, Halliday; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 9 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 bales hay, 4 kegs butter, Madden and Co.; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 packages, T. W. Eady; 3 packages, C. B. Bond; 5 packages, Levick and Co.; 7 bales hay, 9 kegs butter, J. Healey; 16 packages, Seddington and Sons; 1 package, A. S. N. Co.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 30 cases old tom, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, T. Saywell; 1 case, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 200 hides, 15 cases maizena, 1 package, Jones and Flanagan; 20 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 66 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 23 cases fruit, Bagnall and Son; 1 case, Guilfoyle and Son; 21 empty casks, Peate and Harcourt; 6 empty casks, J. Clinch.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR FRIENDLY AND NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—By the John Wesley, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: September 27, Maggie Logan, ketch, 27 tons, Captain Webster, for Brisbane; Colonist, schooner, 106 tons, Captain Geach, for New Caledonia; Gazelle, brig, 260 tons, Captain Williams, for Nelson, via Newcastle; Leslie, schooner, 108 tons, Captain Griffiths, for Melbourne, via Clarence River; Lismore, schooner, 88 tons, Captain Wood, for Melbourne, via Clarence River; Malua, H.M.S., 940 tons, Captain Barlow, for Galle; Lady Denison, brig, 123 tons, Captain Farnie, for Wanganui; You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne.

The barque Kate left Auckland September 16th, at 4 p.m., with a light southerly breeze. Experienced light winds and fine weather on the coast to the King's, which was passed at 10 a.m. on the 19th, from thence light variable winds and fine weather; she passed Howe's Island on the 24th. She has had light variable winds This favourite vessel continues to keep up her reputation for speed and regularity, she is only absent twenty-five days seventeen hours from this port. The clipper ship Ballarat sailed for Newcastle the same day, and kept in company until the 24th instant.

The clipper barque Dashing Wave arrived from Foo Chow yesterday, bringing a full cargo of teas, to the consignment of Messrs. Tange and Co. Respecting her passage, which has been made in 63 days, Captain Vandervord states that he sailed the 16th July, and came east about. The Equator was crossed on the 7th instant, and he was off Sunday Cape on the 18th. The Edgar Rose, bound for Australia, sailed from Foo Chow in company.

The American whaling barque William Gifford, Captain Reeder, 12 months out, with 170 barrels sperm, was spoken by the Dashing Wave, in latitude 31° 21' S., longitude 155° E.; also the barque Japan, of Melbourne, on the 18th September, in latitude 34° 37' S., longitude 156° 51' E. She had taken 200 barrels sperm and 350 barrels whale oil.

The Agnes Rose broke up her stage yesterday, and hauls into the stream to-day; and it is re expected that the Damascus will also be taken from the Circular Wharf during the day. Both vessels are bound home.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer was reported as being off Cape Otway yesterday, at 3.30 p.m. She would, therefore, reach Port Phillip Heads about 10 o'clock.

The A. S. N. Co.'s (s.) Auckland, hence the 9th instant, for Auckland, had not arrived on the 16th instant, the date of the departure of the Kate, which arrived last evening.

We have been requested to state that 51 pages, per Cornwallis, from London, consigned in the manifest to Order, are for D. Barnett and Co.

The steamer City of Hobart, Captain Clinch, left on her usual trip to Hobart Town yesterday afternoon.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boat containing several persons was capsized off Blue's Point, by the sudden squall which passed over the harbour at that time. A number of boats at once put off from the shore and rescued the parties from their perilous position in the water.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5.30, the storm danger signals at Fort Phillip announced a heavy southern squall at Wollongong, with every appearance of rain and heavy weather. About the same time, a smart squall from the westward, with a slight shower, passed over this city. At 7 p.m. the southerly wind reached here, and blew very hard up to 10 p.m., and kept from that quarter throughout the night, but taking off in force.

DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet or blue book issued by the Government at Wellington, New Zealand, being an extract from report on marine department, 1869, and entitled, "Instructions to Licensed Adjusters of the Compasses of Steam Vessels, by J. M. Balfour, M.I.C.E., Colonial Marine Engineer."

Mr. Balfour deserves great credit for the very lucid and complete directions he has given for ascertaining the deviation of the compass on board ship, and for tabulating the results. The work is too long for transmission to our columns, especially as it contains no new theory or discovery; but we have great pleasure in recommending it to the notice of all practical seamen and navigators, especially those shipmasters who have not studied the subject, as they will find in it much useful information thereupon set forth in an intelligible form.

It is to be regretted that we have no local Act of Parliament, compelling steamers and iron sailing vessels to be periodically swung under the supervision of properly authorised surveyors, whose duty it would be to discover the aberration or deviation of the compass at each point, to which the ship's head could be directed. This would be a step in the right direction, though there is sometimes a danger in relying too confidently and exclusively upon the results thus obtained, for the best authorities on the subject urge the necessity of frequent and careful observations being made at sea, as well as in harbour.

All shipmasters, without exception, whether they command iron or wooden vessels, should lose no opportunity for satisfactorily determining the deviation of their compass, and in furtherance of this object, this pamphlet contains very useful hints for ascertaining what may be styled the *mechanical* as distinguished from the *magnetical* accuracy of this instrument.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 25.—Waimea (s.), Quale, from Sydney.
September 25.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.
September 26.—Mary Ann, schooner, White, from Wanganui.

DEPARTURES.

September 25.—Catherine Jane, barque, Heath, for Melbourne, with 520 tons coals.
September 25.—William Ackers, barque, Smith, for Wellington, with 450 tons coal.
September 25.—Jessie Oswald, barque, Carr, for Melbourne, with 270 tons coal, 100 spokes, 25 bags maize.
September 25.—Armistice, barque, Lomeyer, for Geelong, with 440 tons coal, 7 tons hay, 700 bushels maize.
September 25.—Derwent, brig, Tremer, for Wellington, with 330 tons coal.
September 25.—Fanny, schooner, Downing, for Melbourne, with 265 tons coal.
September 26.—Amateur, schooner, Kiday, for Auckland, with 345 tons coal, 28 tons coke, 10 tons hay.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Australind, from Newcastle.
September 9.—Kate, from Sydney; Excelsior, from London; Bella Mary, from Hobart Town.
September 16.—Danish Beauty, from Liverpool.

WELLINGTON.

DEPARTURES.

September 10.—U. S. W. s. Kearsarge, for Callao.

NELSON.

ARRIVAL.

September 10.—Abdul Medjid, from London.

H. M. S. Rosario, Captain Palmer, sailed from Wellington on September 8th, for Tauranga, with the object of taking supplies and stores to the Virago, stationed there some time. One of the crew of the Rosario unfortunately fell from the topsail-yard on to the deck a few days ago, and injured himself most severely. The injuries received are principally internal, and he is now lying on board in a very precarious state.—*New Zealand Herald*.

The Circular Saw clipper Kate, Captain Cooper, has made another capital run from Sydney of eight days, and is the first vessel to arrive with the English telegram by the July mail. We are indebted to Captain Cooper for Sydney papers to the evening of the 1st instant, and for a copy of the *Home News*, from which extracts are made elsewhere.—*New Zealand Herald*, September 11th.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

20 oz. 3 dwts. 8 grs. gold, Bank N. S. Wales
13 cases drapery, Morey and Price
100 boxes soap, Curcier, Hawke, and Co:
5 cases tobacconists' ware, T. Saywell
1 case drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
1 case drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
20 bundles wire, 16 packages salmon, G. Thorne
5 packages books and stationery, W. Maddock
20 cases cheese, A. Fairfax and Co.
1 case cigars, 4 boxes tobacco, C. Bent
8 cases sewing-machines, Rebblewhite and Son
2 cases pianos, L. Moss
10 boxes candles, N. J. Crocker and Co.
1 case cigars, A. W. Sutton
35 tons salt, W. K. Lockhead
30 boxes candles, 19 cases biscuits, 2 cases confectionery, sea groats, W. H. Ariell
200 sacks flour, 200 boxes apricots, T. Jones
1 case indiarubber hose, Cowan and Co.
1 case indiarubber goods, H. Parkes and Co.
86 kegs gunpowder, D. Cohen and Co.
80,000 lbs. tea, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
50 hogsheads black oil, G. Ferguson
714 mats sugar, Montefiore and Montefiore
10 casks wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
2 cases cigars, 20 packages merchandise, Berens, Levi, and Co.
20 coils 7 rolls lead, M'Ilwraith and Co.
3 packages saddlery, 7 cases ironmongery, Rourke and Son
200 cases entire, 7 packages tweeds, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
1 case apothecaries' wares, Woods and Co.
1 case books, T. Coles
8 cases cigars, C. Bent
1 package pipes, E. T. Penfold
3 cases woolwork, J. Burton
500 bags wheat, J. Campbell and Co.
100 tons pig iron, 9 boiler plates, P. N. Russell and Co.
8 bundles wire, J. Plummer
1 case leather, Irwin and Turner
15 packages drugs, F. Wright and Co.
3 cases saddlery, G. C. Brookes
1 case woollens, W. Smith and Co
269 half-barrels blasting-powder, 50 tons pig iron, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
792 iron tubes, 4 rolls grating, 6 packages machinery, Waterview Bay Dock Co.
25 cases sewing-machines, Vennard and Stevens
10 quarter-casks brandy, J. T. Solomon.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 26.—Isa Baw, from Foo Chow; Isabella, from Mauritius; Tasmania (s.), from Launceston.
September 27.—Adeline Burke, Jane, Sydney Griffiths, Malcolm, Cassina, from Newcastle; Anna, Dandenong (s.), from Sydney; Claud Hamilton (s.), from Newcastle; Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

September 27.—Lily, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

September 26.—Havilah (s.), from Sydney.
September 27.—Florence Irving (s.), from Sydney; Royal Dane, from London.

DEPARTURE.

September 27.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

MARYBOROUGH.

ARRIVAL.

September 27.—Black Swan (s.) from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sept. 27.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

SEPTEMBER 27.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND				
Townsville	SE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Inkermann	S. Fine			NE. Fine
Woody Island	S. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Bowen	SE. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Clermont	SE. Fine			NE. Fine
Waverley	S. Fine			SW. Stormy
Nebo	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Rockhampton	S. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maryborough	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Brisbane	S. Fine			E. Fine
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine.
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Grafton	SW. Fine			NE. Fine
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Inverell	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Pt. Macquarie	N. Fine, clear			NE. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine	26·840	58·	SW. Stormy
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Narrabri	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Murrurundi	W. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	N. Fine			NE. Fine
Newcastle	SW. Fine	30·112	61·5	NE. Fine
Windsor	E. Fine			E. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine			NE. Fine.
South Head	NW. Fine			NE. Fine
Wollongong	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			Storm approaching
Araluen	NW. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Moruya	S. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			W. Like storm
Bombala	NE. Fine			SW. Dull
Cooma	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Eden	Calm. Fine			SW. Like storm
Yass	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	WNW. Fine	25·600	43·	SW. Dull
Albury	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Mt. Victoria	W. Fine			Storm approaching
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	27·950	60·	Calm. Cloudy;
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine			NW. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Fine			Calm. Like storm
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Orange	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	WE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Grana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	29·895	66·	Calm. Fine
Hay	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald	ENE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SE. Fine	30·245	56·	
Queenscliff	S. Fine	30·25	58·	
Cape Schanck	SE. Fine	29·90	55·	
Cape Otway	SE. Fine	29·976	55·	
Portland	SE. Fine	30·270	59·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	E. Cloudy	30·114	56·	
Adelaide	S. Fine	29·930	68·	
M'Donnell Bay	E. Cloudy			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41//. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38// East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 56m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·322	58·5	68	WNW.	0·1	5	0	·020	6·5
P.M. 3	·207	61·7	68	ENE.	0·7	12	0		4·0
" 9	·224	58·0	81	ENE.	0·6	11	0		4·0
Mean ...	30·251	59·4	72·7			9	0·0		5·2

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·180.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum..... 65·8	Sun—maximum	107·9
	Minimum ..... 48·6	Grass—minimum.....	43·2

Temperature of sea water, 5 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 60·1.

Total rainfall from January 1st to September 27th, 38·76 inches.

Annual average of the preceding ten years—49·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1869. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS	Height in feet above mean sea level.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30 177	62·5	62	W.	0·1	0	67·6	53·0	0·00
NEWCASTLE	109	30 036	66 2	62	NW.	1·0	0	69·2	50·2	0·00
SOUTH HEAD										
KIANDRA	4646	25·870	33·2	86	WNW.	0·0	0	61·9	37·6	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29 759	71·4	37	Calm.	0·0	0	87·1	49·7	0·02

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1869.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h. m.	h. m.	
SUN	5.53	5.39	
MOON	———	10 2 a.m.	New Moon 6th
MERCURY	6.44 a.m.	6.2 p.m.	First quarter 13th
VENUS	7.35 a.m.	6.51 p.m.	Full Moon 21st
MARS	7.38 a.m.	9.10 p.m.	Last quarter 29th
JUPITER	5.30 p.m.	5.9 a.m.	
SATURN	9.16 a.m.	11.14 p.m.	Moon's age, 21·4 days.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 12h. 13m.; p.m. 12h. 34m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Jewellers, and others.—We are requested to draw the particular attention of the above to Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co.'s sale by auction, this day, at 11 o'clock, of iron, steel, chains, nails, hoop, and gold and silver watches; to take place at their sale rooms, 167, Pitt-street.—ADV.

DAMAGED Portion of the cargo of Teas, ex Boy Bendixen—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, at Campbell's Bond, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

VALUABLE Household Furniture and Effects, at Grantham, Potts's Point, the residence of the late Mrs. Dangar.—Gentlemen furnishing, upholsterers, connoisseurs, and others are reminded of Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.

THE meeting of Parliament is in most countries an important event. The ever-varying phases of human life produce new interests and new hopes; and though the course of modern times is to settle the great controversies of the past, and to produce in the public mind a sense of exhaustion, still it is hardly possible that the assembling of what has been sometimes termed "the great Council of the country" can be a matter of indifference to any of its inhabitants. Happily, if we have no high anticipations, we have no great fears. The questions of civil and religious liberty are generally admitted and tolerably well understood. If there are efforts on the one side or the other, either to curtail the fair rights of minorities, or to extend them beyond reasonable complaisance, still there is nothing to awaken any alarm or to provoke any fierce antipathy.

When the present Ministry came into office, they adopted economy and retrenchment as their party flag. Their predecessors had long held office, and under their administration taxes had been increased, and money freely spent. The fate of all Ministries became at length their lot. They had consumed their patronage, they had disappointed many of their followers, and their enemies from various causes had accumulated around them. Differences evidently wider than the subjects in open controversy, divided them, and thus they came to the position which awaits all chance confederations based upon convenience rather than consent. Divided, it was impossible for them to maintain their ground against the enemy, and so they fell.

There are, however, questions which must return whenever public affairs become the subject of free discussion. The tendency of all Governments is to allow the public expenditure to exceed the income, and they are obliged to anticipate their resources. Thus when these methods of supply are no longer productive, then comes the necessity to retrench; and this is commonly made with little reflection, and sometimes with vindictiveness and partiality. We have reached at all events the term of borrowing. Taxation can scarcely render more. This has been in part acknowledged by the present Administration, and they have proposed to meet the deficiencies which have arisen by abolishing some offices, and combining others. After having so often pointed out the necessity for economy in the public service, it is not for us to condemn without hearing any of the steps which have been taken to obtain an object so indispensable. The plan of reduction which we have always recommended has not been an injurious attack upon the incomes of existing public servants, but the diminution of their number and the increase of their efficiency. It will be for the Ministers to show that the number has been diminished, and that the savings which are professed have really been effected. It is impossible for any men, however honest and upright they may be, to escape censure and avoid producing discontent. There is indeed a roughness and coarseness occasionally in effecting change which is to be condemned as wanting in humanity. But it is not to be supposed that those who suffer by the suppression or indeed by the distribution of office will readily admit the propriety of such reforms. There are reasons found by friendly neighbours, kindly relatives, and considerate patrons, which may always put a stumbling block in the path of any Minister, however conscientious or enlightened. At the same time it will be necessary for those who have made these changes to defend them, and show with what degree of uniformity and fairness they have carried them out. It may be but a slight public reason which induces the sparing of one to the excision of another; but that reason must be produced. It must be seen that we have not retrenchment framed upon party considerations, but in view of the general welfare of the country. If this can be proved, then the Ministers will be entitled—we do not say to the support of the House, for that would be little at the present moment—but to the approbation of the colony.

It has been from time to time intimated that important changes will be proposed in the tariff, and in the general system of taxation so far as it influences trade. These have been rather promises floating in the air than reduced to any tangible or certain form. It will be seen whether or not they have vanished with the approach of the session. It is, however, of high importance that this change should be accomplished, and that it should be accomplished soon. The uncertainty of our tariff is mischievous to our trade; and it is upon our trade that this community largely depends. At all events it is necessary that the policy of the country should be established and become known; and that when we have once resolved upon a course it should not be altered. Once let the tariff be adapted to the commercial interests of this colony, and then other modes of taxation, or other forms of distributing the public burdens will be found, so as to leave intact and permanent that in which stability is of the highest importance, beyond the mere interests of the Treasury.

We are, however, speaking of affairs which will probably never occupy the attention of the present Parliament, except as matters of party collision, and as tests of relative strength. The great question has yet to be resolved, whether the Government now in office shall continue; and the points at issue are not those which would be at once pressed forward, but latent objects, which it would be more convenient to reserve. The grand object of coming tactics will be the consolidation of party strength and preparation for an appeal to the constituencies. It would be fortunate indeed if the people seized the points at issue and disposed of them effectually and finally.

During the recess many whispers have reached us involving the honour of the existing Ministry. These will early occupy the attention both of their enemies and friends. It is not the business of a newspaper to give form and currency to rumours damaging to individual reputation; but there are statements which, whether true or false, have a wide currency in the political world, and which ought to be disposed of effectually and at once. We have seen too much of public life to give ready credence to statements made upon authority however circumstantial, and we shall hold ourselves entirely apart from all that is of a mere party character in these personal controversies, hoping that the issue will prove that Government has not degenerated, and that the persons who are invested with authority have used it, if not for the public good, at least not in defiance of public decorum.

The Ministers can look back at their long session with some satisfaction. They have gone over a large portion of the colony, and during a season remarkable for the brilliancy of the weather. They have met in festivity large numbers of the colonists, who have given them the ordinary welcome of official guests. They will meet the Opposition, therefore, invigorated by travel and physical enjoyment. Whilst some of those who formerly held office have been drooping in the recesses of the professional office or the counting-house, their rivals have gone from pillar to post with all the alacrity of conscious dignity, everywhere met by the cheers of their friends and supported in their own good opinion by those who, out of doors, for the moment represent "the people."

IF one were obliged to express in a word the secret of NAPOLEON'S great achievements on the battle-fields of Europe, that word would be *concentration*. His policy was to mass his forces upon one point, and, demolishing his antagonist's defences there, to bring his elated troops against other points. No directors of labour can afford to disregard the teachings of experience in this matter. The farmer, for instance, finds the benefit of massing his horses and men upon the cleaning of a certain field, or the sowing of a certain crop, when the season shall be favourable. There is a time for the best doing of every thing, and they who do not discover and use it make up that large class of the world's workmen known as the unfortunates. Those who are in the habit of distributing their forces and dividing their attention in such sort as to fritter away much of the power entrusted to them are never amongst the leaders of great industrial movements, and are generally so much behind in all operations as only just to save themselves, if they do not actually lose by every undertaking.

In the prosecution of railway works in this colony the policy of concentration has been departed from. The Government has been attempting to drive three teams at once in different directions. Instead of selecting the most important line, and getting that into active operation at the earliest possible time, the three have been pushed on simultaneously, and as yet no point has been reached that affords an adequate remuneration. Were the means at the disposal of the Government, no bad consequences would be experienced from this mode of conducting the enterprise, provided the supervising eye were equal to the magnitude of the range; but at a time when the funds were unequal to the triple undertaking, and the engineering staff has been not very strong, it was an act of folly to attempt to carry on all these lines at once. The country increases its indebtedness, and postpones the period at which any one of the lines will afford a return for the money expended upon it. The Northern and Western lines are important doubtless; but it would have been far wiser to have completed the Southern line with a dash that would have satisfied the Southern districts, and saved to the colony some thousands of pounds that now pass annually from the disaffected communities bordering upon the Murray into Victoria. For want of the completion of the line to the north bank of the Murray, we are losing the custom and the sympathy of a large portion of our fellow-colonists, who find themselves drawn to Melbourne, and so much separated from Sydney as to impart a naturalness to the question often put in Riverina: Would it not be for our interest to be under the Government of the colony with which we are commercially allied? If railway works were projected by private enterprise we believe that the Southern line would have been completed long ago, and that the ascent of the Blue Mountains and the Lithgow Valley undertaking would not yet have been commenced. Had the construction of the Western line depended upon local subscription, as it must have done before any speculative contractors would have taken to the scheme, we very much question whether it would have received serious consideration up to this time. Clamour in the Assembly has carried it to the point it has reached—not political necessity. True, we cannot do without railway extension in this colony; but it becomes us to construct such permanent ways in the first instance as shall afford us the earliest return upon the capital expended. The line to Bathurst, says the Bathurst Railway Committee, in recent conference with Mr. SUTHERLAND, was promised to us in two years, "and it is still three years away," which means that taxation is going on to pay the interest on the money borrowed for the line, and up to this stage the revenue derived in return is comparatively inappreciable. There are not a few persons, in fact, who consider that the line constructed at this immense outlay is not that which will eventually be used, but that it will be subatituted by another, less costly to construct and to work, and far more practicable.

Some days ago a letter was addressed to us on railway extension, by a gentleman of high standing, who signs himself "An old Colonist." It contains so much that is pertinent to the question that we venture to revert to the statements made in it. It cannot be denied that the Government in departing from their honourable agreement to carry on the three lines concurrently, mile for mile, have done wisely. It was important that no time should be lost in reaching Goulburn. But the line must not stop at Goulburn, nor at any point along that road, until the two termini be separated by water only. In carrying the line to Wagga Wagga, a distance of 160 miles from Goulburn, economy would be consulted. Being free from engineering difficulties it would be constructed at a cost of about £8000 a mile, including the erection of stations, and the purchase of rolling stock, and would therefore cost considerably less for the very much shorter road to Bathurst. Our correspondent estimates the outlay at £1,280,000, the interest payable on which would, at 5 per cent., amount to £64,000 annually. He then proceeds to show the manner in which this sum might be saved to New South Wales, and for this purpose refers, as might be expected, to the Customs convention that exists between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. For the payment to this colony of an annual sum of £60,000, all goods are allowed to be imported into New South Wales across the Murray free of duty. This sum is considered, and with a good deal of correctness, to be little more than half of what is received by the Victorian Government for duty on the goods imported from that colony and consumed in New South Wales. It might be that a railway would not succeed in making all the people of these Southern districts customers of the Sydney tradesmen. Allowance might be made for a good per centage of loss, and still the remainder, taken with the natural increase in the demands from Riverina for all sorts of produce, would, from this quarter alone, more than pay the interest of the sum mentioned. The letter touches at some length on the valuable nature of the land for wheat-growing through which such a line would pass. The land now is lying waste. A railway cut through it would bring it into use, such use as would save us from importing grain into the colony of the annual value of £904,226, as we did for the four years ending 1867. A penny per ton per mile for flour would pay for the expenses of carriage to Sydney, and would enable the home grower to compete with the importer, provided the rust did not stand in his way. There are other considerations to which we would gladly refer were there space; but as the whole subject of railway extension will soon be brought forward in Parliament, other opportunities will be presented. One observation, however, in closing, should be enforced, and it is one on which our correspondent lays a good deal of stress. "If the trade of a country," says he, "is once diverted from its natural course by the absence of the requisite facilities of communication, or any other cause, it becomes impracticable at any future period to recover it. New connections are formed, new engagements are made, and even many who wish to return to their former places of commercial intercourse are prevented by the trammels of indebtedness which they have incurred."

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—The sixth session of the fifth Parliament of New South Wales, will be this day opened for the dispatch of business, by his Excellency the Governor, who will attend for that purpose, as is customary, in the Legislative Council Chambers, at noon. There will be the usual amount of ceremony, guards of honour to receive his Excellency on his arrival at the Houses of Parliament, and officials in full dress to take part in the proceedings in the Chamber. After the Governor has taken his seat in the Upper House, the Assembly (who will have met in their

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

GRAFTON.

MONDAY.

The Grafton arrived at noon to-day, and sails for Sydney on Wednesday morning.

Weather hot.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

The election campaign has fairly opened; Byrne has been indifferently received at Crowlands; Mr. Keane received a vote of confidence at Maryborough.

A detective found thirty-six £20 notes secreted in the premises lately occupied by Rogers and O'Brien, connected with the Mackinlay case.

In the case of the insolvent Cook, formerly of Rockhampton, the assignee reported that sufficient concealed property had been recovered to pay 20s. in the £.

Teas are easier, owing to the late arrivals, and the Black Prince, now daily expected, and another cargo having been spoken from Japan.

Breadstuffs closed unsettled.

The R. M. S. Geelong passed Cape Otway at 3 30 p.m., and will arrive in the Bay about midnight.

ARRIVED.—Dandenong (s.), Alexandra (s.), and Anna, from Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

ARRIVED.—Claud Hamilton (s.), from Newcastle, at 7; Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Lily, brig, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

The Rangatira brings back Kennealy, with twenty-five other Fenians, *en route* for Sydney; they are not allowed to land.

Despatches state that the Flying Squadron will not call here.

A man was foun drowned in the Torrens to-day; the body is not yet identified.

The Hunt Club held the last meet of the season on Saturday.

The commercial news by the mail is considered favourable.

The corn market is firmer; small sales of wheat at 6s. 9d. have taken place; holders generally refuse less than 7s.

HAY-STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—In commemeration of the anniversary of the Hay-street Wesleyan Chapel, a tea meeting was last evening held therein. After the tea and appropriate devotional services, a public meeting was held. The Rev. W. J. K. Piddington moved,—"That in the absence of Alderman Murphy, who was compelled by severe indisposition to keep his room, Mr. M'Coy be requested to occupy the chair." Mr. T. P. Reeve read the financial statement, from which it appe red that the building is quite free from debt, with a balance in treasurer's hands; but that, some special expenses having been recently incurred, it was proposed to meet the demand from the proceeds of the tea tickets, and a collection at the close of this public meeting. The Rev. Mr. Piddington, in the course of his remarks, stated that a considerable improvement had taken place within the past year, as well in the numbers of church members as in the general congregation. The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. T. Roseby, B.A., and R. Caldwell, and by Mr. Somerville. In the course of the evening several pieces of sacred song were performed by the choir in a style which elicited no little commendation. The meeting closed with the benediction shortly before 10 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S SUNDAY MORNING BREAKFASTS.—The usual monthly meeting was held on Sunday last, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, which was tolerably well attended by young men belonging to the various evangelical sects in the city. The Rev. J. J. Halley, Congregational minister, Ballarat, Victoria, presided, and very suitably introduced the subject for conversation. Messrs. T. Griffiths, S. Lewis, H. B. Lee, and Captain Druce likewise spoke, and the service was brought to a close at half-past 8 o'clock.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Saturday last, on Alliance Cricket Ground, Moore Park, between employees of Messrs. C. Lee and Co., and Messrs. Farmer and Co. There not being time for two innings it was previously arranged to be decided by the first, which resulted in a victory for Farmer and Co.'s employees by eight runs.

MR. DISTRICT JUDGE JOSEPHSON. — We clip the following from the *Bathurst Free Press*. On Wednesday last his Honor Judge Josephson arrived at Hartley, for the purpose of entering upon his new duties. His Honor appeared in Court the next morning, and proceeded to adjudicate in a number of cases—there were thirty cases for trial. A great many remarks had been made respecting his Honor's appointment to the judicial seat; and considerable interest was created amongst suitors and others, as to whether the successor of Judge Cary would perform the important duties devolving upon him with the ability required in such an onerous position. It appears that his Honor rather surprised some of those who had harboured doubts of his fitness as a Judge; for the manner in which the cases were treated, and in which they were disposed of we believe, gave the utmost satisfaction; and much prejudice gave way before the staid intelligence exhibited in the course of the first day's sittings.

POLITICAL RUMOURS.—The *Dubbo Dispatch* of Friday observes:—We can now inform our readers on excellent authority that Mr. Gerald Spring, Scab Inspector of Coonabarabran district, has been solicited to stand for the Wellington electorate, and has favourably considered the invitation. He will not be allowed to walk over; for it is said Mr. John Smith, of Gambools, and a large squatter, will try conclusions with him. The Hon. Saul Samuel, Colonial Treasurer, has been invited to stand for Orange,—a constituency he has before represented—and doubtless he will accede to the request. Mr. Webb is spoken of as a probable opponent to Mr. Suttor for Bathurst: and East Macquarie will have, it is stated, a large batch to select its two members from.

THE REMOVAL OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.—The *Armidale Telegraph* says:—"Mr. G. W. F. Addison, the Commissioner for the Northern Gold-Fields, is appointed to be Police Magistrate at Tenterfield, *vice* Mr. James Buchanan, P.M., whose services are transferred to Armidale. A great many are disposed to regard this gentleman's removal as a piece of great injustice, and they argue, with some show of reason, that he might have been permitted to fill the office of Police Magistrate in a town where he unquestionably enjoyed a vast amount of popularity, and where, as a magistrate, he bore the universal character of being just and impartial. Prior to his departure, many have expressed a wish that they should be allowed to testify their feelings of friendship and respect for him, and we understand that a movement is on the *tapis* to present him with an address and a purse of sovereigns.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Paterson correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* relates that a man in the employ of Mr. J. H. Lindeman, of Cawarra, named Luke Maddy, met with a sad and fatal accident in the neighbourhood of Cawarra last week, by being thrown from his horse. It appears the horse was a very spirited animal, and somewhat treacherous. The deceased rode him out at the time of the occurrence, in company with another man; after proceeding along for some time the horse began to buck, and at length ran against a tree, the deceased receiving a blow on the head through the concussion; the horse afterwards stumbled, and fell upon deceased, killing him upon the spot. Dr. Lindeman, J.P., held a magisterial inquiry, and a verdict of "Accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse" was returned. The deceased has left a wife and six children wholly unprovided for. It is singular that when leaving home, prior to the accident, one of the deceased's children, a little boy, begged of his father not to ride the horse, remarking that if he did he would be killed. How very sad, that the words of the little fellow should come true.

NECESSITY FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF OUR DISTRICT COURT.—The Paterson correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* is informed that the bailiff of our District Court has had to ride about four hundred miles in the delivery of summonses, in connection with the sittings of our District Court, which commence on Friday next, and in one case alone over thirty witnesses have been subpœnaed. We would ask how all this work could be performed by the bailiff of the court of Maitland, in addition to the work required of that official at Maitland. We consider, if the Government have any intention of closing this court, this circumstance will be quite sufficient to cause them to relinquish every intention of doing so.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE CANNONBAR LOCKUP.—We are informed (says the *Dubbo Dispatch*) that early on the morning of the 22nd instant, the old lockup at Cannonbar was discovered to be on fire. The police were immediately in attendance and used all endeavours to quench the flames, but their efforts were of no avail, for in a short time the building, which was of wood, and all it contained, were reduced to ashes. It is not known how the fire originated.

FENIAN OVERTURES.—The Waikato correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald* states, in a telegram dated Alexandra, September 11:—"The Fenian O'Connor has been up a fortnight with the King, urging him to join the Fenians, who will protect the Maories against the Queen. Tawhiao says when you have killed all the British you will then turn upon us."

THE WELLINGTON CAVES.—The *Western Examiner* of Saturday says:—A party, under the direction of Mr. G. Krefft, curator of the Sydney Museum, and Dr. A. M. Thomson, are now engaged in exploring the Wellington Caves. Many remains of extinct animals, some of them new to science, have been discovered. Bones are still being found at a depth of fifteen feet.

IRRIGATION.—The continued dryness of the weather (the *Deniliquin Chronicle* observes) is causing many growers of fodder to seek means of irrigation, so as, if possible, to save their crops. During the week Mr. Elliott of the Brewery has been throwing a large quantity of water from the river on his paddock, and other cultivators are about to follow his example.

COLONIAL LAW REFORMS.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

I BEG to lay before the public of New South Wales the Draft Colonial Law Reform Act of 1869, with a summary of the schedules which contain the rules of practice and pleading, and other matters of detail for carrying out the provisions contained in the body of the Act. It would be affectation to deny that the preparation of the above is the result of long experience, and that it has cost a great deal of time, labour, and reflection. It would be presumptuous not to confess frankly and unreservedly that very many important improvements may be suggested, and can be carried out in the framing of this Act. But at the same time it would not be right to conceal my conviction that as this Act has been framed upon practical measures before me, it will be found, after full discussion of the subject, to be suitable, in the main, for accomplishing the ends in view, namely the facilitating, simplifying, cheapening, and expediting the administration of justice in the Supreme Court of the colony. I have all along said that the amalgamation of the profession is not a necessary adjunct to the Colonial Law Reform Act of 1869, but I entertain the conviction which I have held since my return to the colony, and which I formed after some acquaintance with this subject during my long stay in England, that the amalgamation of the profession together with legal education, is one of the most vital questions affecting the wellbeing of this colony. Too many persons seem to forget that every man in this colony has a political vote. Too many persons do not seem sufficiently to take into consideration the necessary results of universal suffrage. A great deal has been done for us by the institution of Common or Public schools, and we all know how much education has done for the people of the United States. Looking then to our immediate future, both political and otherwise—looking to the want of intellectual and professional employment for our youth and young men, whose great cleverness and remarkable ability are natural *gifts*—looking to the rapid increase of their numbers as each year rolls by—looking to the difficulty which lies in prospect before us of finding successors for the present occupants of the Judicial bench—what man is there but must see the urgent need of some broad and liberal scheme for the education of our young men upon some common basis so as to fit them for a legal and political career, and place at their disposal the profits derivable from the Practice of the Law and the emoluments attached to the different Offices connected with the Administration of Justice in this colony. I have already developed my views as to a College of Law or Lyceum of Justice; and I shall, when time for a general election approaches, refer the again to both these questions,—the reform of the law and the legal education of our young men—as topics which come home to every man and to every constituency in this colony.

T. J. FISHER.

Chambers, Elizabeth-street South.

COLONIAL LAW REFORM ACT OF 1869.

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate, simplify, expedite, and cheapen the administration of justice in the Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales. Be it enacted.

GENERAL JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

That the Supreme Court shall from the passing of this Act continue to have the several jurisdictions, wherewith the said Court is now invested by virtue of any Charter, Act of Parliament, Act of Council, or otherwise; and every Judge of the said Court, when sitting as the said Court, as hereinafter provided, shall have jurisdiction at common law, and in equity, and in insolvency, and in all ecclesiastical matters, as well as the like jurisdiction as that now exercised by the Primary Judge in Equity, and shall have jurisdiction in all prohibition and habeas corpus cases, and appeals from inferior courts, as provided for by any Act of Council, and shall exercise all the powers which are given by any Act of Council to the Primary Judge in Equity either sitting alone or in conjunction with another Judge, but shall not have original jurisdiction over criminal informations, or in appeals from the Supreme Court Sittings in their criminal jurisdiction, either in Sydney or on Circuit.

GENERAL COURT, SPECIAL COURT, CIRCUIT COURT.

The Supreme Court, in its Common Law jurisdiction, both on the Civil and Crown side of the Court, and its Equity, Ecclesiastical, Insolvency, and Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall be distributed into General Court Sittings, Special Court Sittings, and Circuit Court Sittings.

GENERAL COURT SITTINGS.

The Supreme Court in a General Court Sitting shall determine all cases whatsoever arising out of actions, or otherwise, whether at Common Law or in the exercise of Equitable Jurisdiction, which may be brought for review, and by way of appeal from a Supreme Court Special Sitting, or a Supreme Court Circuit Sitting, as hereinafter provided, or upon special cases agreed to by consent of parties for determination by such Supreme Court General Sitting. The Judges holding such General Sittings of the Supreme Court shall at the least be three in number, and the concurrence of a majority shall be necessary for pronouncing judgment.

SUPREME COURT SPECIAL SITTINGS.

The Supreme Court Special Sittings, having such jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall hear and determine all issues of fact and of law in civil cases, with or without juries, and all motions and proceedings arising out of any actions brought before it. They shall hear and determine applications for judgment upon failure to put in a defence, actions set down for hearing upon complaint and defence put in, applications for judgment upon special verdicts, applications by way of motions for new trial of issues tried by Referees or for judgment upon the report of Referees, as herein provided. They shall hear all motions in actions or proceedings in the Court; whether at Common Law or in the exercise of Equitable Jurisdiction, all applications for new trials to be made after the trial of issues of fact at the same sittings; and, generally, all other questions not assigned specially to the General Court or Circuit Court Sittings. The Supreme Court Special Sittings may be held before one Judge or before two Judges. One or more Supreme Court Special Sittings may be held simultaneously in Sydney, for the trials of issues of fact, either with or without a jury.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT SITTINGS.

The Supreme Court Circuit Sittings shall be held before one or more Judges in the circuit districts of the colony, for the trial of issues of fact in civil cases, with or without juries, and for the hearing of applications for new trials of such issues as hereinafter provided, and the Judge or Judges holding the same shall also hold a Supreme Court Special sitting in the same district.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.

Every District Court Judge, who shall be or shall have been appointed a District Court Judge under the provisions of the District Courts Act of 1858, and of the Act passed to amend the same on the 13th of December, 1865, shall on being nominated and authorised thereto by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, have full power to act as a Judge of the Supreme Court in the disposal of all business, both civil and criminal, at the Circuit Court Sittings of the Supreme Court in any district, or at any place, and shall have the same powers and authorities in as full and ample a manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court, acting as such at any Circuit Court Sitting of the Supreme Court. And every District Court Judge appointed after the passing of this Act shall permanently reside in the district whereunto he is appointed.

SUPREME COURT SPECIAL SITTING IN SYDNEY.

In Sydney, one of the Judges shall hold a Supreme Court Special Sitting, upon every judicial day in every week for the hearing of motions and applications, at the Court-house, Sydney, and for the trial of issues of law, and for the transaction of such other business, as is now usually disposed of by Judges in Chambers. Every proceeding commenced before one of these Judges may be continued before another with the same effect as if commenced before him.

EXTRAORDINARY SITTINGS.

The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, whenever the public interests require it, may appoint extraordinary Supreme Court General, Special, and Circuit sittings, and designate the Judges by whom they are to be held, and such Judges may be either Judges of the Supreme Court or District Court Judges, who for such purpose shall have the same powers and authorities for acting judicially at the said Sittings in as full and ample a manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court has.

TIMES OF HOLDING SUPREME COURT GENERAL AND SPECIAL AND CIRCUIT SITTINGS.

The Supreme Court General Sittings shall be held at Sydney at least six times in the year, to be fixed by the Judges at the commencement of every year, and each shall be continued as long as, in the opinion of the Judges holding the same, the public interests require.

Supreme Court Special Sittings, either one or more, shall be held at Sydney for the trial of issues of fact, either with or without a jury, once a month, save and except in the month of January, the days of commencing to hold the same to be fixed by the Judges at the commencement of every year. A Supreme Court Special Sitting for the trial of issues of law shall be held every month. These Supreme Court Special Sittings shall be in addition to the daily sitting of a Supreme Court Special Sitting in Sydney, as hereinbefore provided. The Supreme Court Circuit Sittings shall be held at least four times in the year by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judge holding a Supreme Court Circuit Sitting shall at the same time hold a Supreme Court Special Sitting, and continue it until the adjournment of the Circuit, or longer, if the public interests require. The times of holding such Circuit Sittings shall be fixed by the Judges at the commencement of every year.

VACATION.

The offices of the Supreme Court shall be closed, and there shall be an entire cessation of judicial business, from the 23rd of December to the 1st of February.

ATTORNEYS AND BARRISTERS.

All persons entitled to practise as Barristers, or Attorneys, or Proctors, in the Supreme Court at the passing of this Act, shall be thenceforward entitled to Practise both as Barristers, and also as Attorneys and Proctors, in all Courts in the colony; and rules shall be framed hereafter by a Law Society, to be hereafter incorporated for regulating the admission of persons as Barristers, Attorneys, and Proctors, and in default of such Law Society being incorporated, they shall be framed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Law officers of the Crown, and six Barristers and six Attorneys of the Supreme Court to be appointed for regulating the admission of persons to practise as Attorney, and Barrister, and Proctors, in the several Courts of this colony.

ACTIONS AT LAW AND SUITS IN EQUITY.

The distinction between actions at Law and suits in Equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits heretofore existing, are abolished; and there shall be hereafter but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights, and the redress or prevention of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action,—the party complaining to be known as the plaintiff, and the adverse party as the defendant.

All persons having an interest in the subject of the action, and in obtaining the relief demanded, shall be joined as plaintiffs. Any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the subject of the action adverse to the plaintiff, or who is a necessary party to a complete determination or settlement of the questions involved therein. The Court shall determine any controversy between parties present in Court, without prejudice to the rights of others, but when a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without the presence of other parties, the Court shall order them to be brought in.

COMMENCEMENT OF CIVIL ACTION.

Civil actions must be commenced by the service of a writ of summons, endorsed in actions for a sum of money, with a notice that plaintiff will take judgment if the defendant fail to put in a defence, and endorsed in all other actions with a notice that plaintiff will, if defendant fail to put in a defence, apply to a Supreme Court Special Sitting for the relief thereby demanded.

JUDGMENT UPON FAILURE TO PUT IN A DEFENCE.

In actions for sums money only, plaintiff may file in the Prothonotary Office proof of service of summons, and that no defence has been put in, whereupon the clerk shall enter judgment for the sum sought to be recovered. In other actions plaintiff may, in like manner, apply by motion to the Supreme Court Special Sitting for the relief demanded in the complaint. If the taking of an account, or the proof of any fact be necessary to enable the Court to give judgment, or to carry the judgment into effect, the Court may take the account to hear the proof or order of a reference. And where the action is for the recovery of money only, or of specific, real, or personal property, with damages for the withholding thereof, the Supreme Court Special Sitting may order the damages to be assessed by a referee or referees or by a jury.

PLEADINGS.

All the forms of pleadings heretofore existing are hereby abolished, and hereafter the forms of pleading in civil actions shall be as follows:—The only pleadings to be allowed are as follows:—*The complaint* on the part of the plaintiff, and *the defence* on the part of the defendant, and also a *counter claim* on the part of the defendant. The defendant's *defence* may be, 1st, by way of objection or demurrer to the legal sufficiency of the complaint; or, 2ndly, by way of denial of the allegations in the complaint; or, 3rdly, by way of partial denial of the allegations in the complaint, and the assertion of new matter; or, 4thly, by way of admission of all the allegations in the complaint and the assertion of new matter. Such new matter respectively, if constituting distinct and independent grounds of defence, shall be divided and numbered accordingly.

The complaint shall contain a concise statement of the facts constituting the cause of action in ordinary language, without repetition, and in such a manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended, and shall conclude with a demand of the relief to which the plaintiff considers himself entitled.

The defendant's defence and the defendant's counter claim shall be framed upon the same principles of conciseness and simplicity as hereinbefore declared.

The plaintiff's *reply* to the defendant's *counter claim* shall either deny the same, or set forth new matter, in like manner as in a defence to a complaint.

Every complaint, defence, counter claim, and reply shall be verified upon oath by the party, his agent, or attorney, to the effect that he believes it to be true.

CONSTRUCTION OF PLEADINGS—AMENDMENTS.

In the construction of a pleading, for the purpose of determining its effect, its allegations shall be liberally construed, with a view to substantial justice between the parties.

The Court shall, in every stage of an action, disregard any error or defect in the pleadings or proceedings which does not affect the substantial rights of the adverse party; and no judgment shall be reversed or affected by reason of such error or defect.

The plaintiff and defendant, respectively, may be allowed, on motion, to make a supplemental complaint, defence, or reply, alleging facts material to the case, occurring after the former complaint, defence, or reply.

BEING AT ISSUE.

When the last pleading has been filed and served, the parties shall be deemed to be at issue.

REFEREES, OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL.

A Referee, or Referees, may be appointed by the Court to try an issue of fact in a civil action and report a judgment thereon, to ascertain any other fact in a civil action, when necessary for the information of the Court, and report the fact either with or without an opinion thereon. The Court may direct a reference where the parties consent thereto, and where the trial of an issue requires the examination of a long account on either side, in which case the Referee or Referees may be directed to hear and decide the whole issue or to report upon any specific question of fact involved therein. So also it may be directed where the taking of an account or the making any inquiries and obtaining information are necessary for the information of the Court before judgment, or for carrying a judgment or order into effect. So when a question of fact other than upon the pleadings arises, upon a motion or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the Court to direct that the parties or their attorneys shall attend upon the Referee and Referee during such investigation, inquiry, or taking of accounts. In all such cases, the Court shall furnish the Referees or Referees with such part of the proceedings, and such detailed instructions, as may appear necessary for his or their information and guidance; and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Referee is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the enquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation.

OFFICIAL REFEREE AND NON-OFFICIAL REFEREE.

The Master in Equity for the time being at the passing of this Act shall be Chief Official Referee of the Supreme Court, and shall perform the duties of the Referees hereinbefore mentioned, either singly or in co-operation with other Referees, either official or non-official, according to the order of the Court. The Chief Official Referee shall have all the powers, and shall perform generally all the duties of the present Master in Equity, and his name of office shall be Chief Official Referee of the Supreme Court instead of Master in Equity. The Prothonotary, first clerk, and second clerk shall also be empowered to act as Official Referees, either singly or in conjunction with other Referees, either official or non-official, according to the order of the Court. A non-official Referee may be any person who shall be qualified as a juror. The scale of remuneration shall be either according to the scale of fees in the schedule hereto annexed, or by agreement of the parties to the action or motion.

TRIAL OF ISSUES.

Issues of law, in the first instance, shall be tried at a Supreme Court Special Sitting. All issues of fact shall be tried by a Supreme Court Special Sitting, or a Supreme Court Circuit Sitting, and not by a jury, unless the parties consent to a trial by jury, or unless the trial of the same by a jury is ordered upon application by either of the parties, or unless the same be referred, as hereinbefore provided, to a referee or referees.

PROCEEDINGS AT A TRIAL.

The proceeding at trials of issues of fact before Supreme Court Special Sittings or Circuit Court Special Sittings, whether with or without a jury, shall be generally the same as under the present practice.

RULES OF EVIDENCE.

The rules of evidence shall be generally the same as are now in force under the present practice, and by virtue of the rules laid down by the several Acts of Council relating to the Law of Evidence; but there shall be no new trial upon the ground of the improper admission or rejection of evidence unless it can be clearly seen by the Court that the same was material and affected the substantial rights of the party as against whom such evidence was rejected or admitted.

THE PROPOSITIONS CONTENDED FOR BY EITHER PARTY AT THE TRIAL.

Any party may, and if required by the Court shall, when the evidence is closed, submit a distinct and concise proposition, the conclusion of fact which he claims to be established, or the conclusions of law which he desires to have adjudged, or both. They may be written and handed to the Court, or, at the option of the Court, oral, and entered in the Judge's minutes; but in either case they must be entered together, with any exceptions that may be taken if either party require it.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT GENERAL SITTING.

An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court General Sitting from the judgment or order of a Supreme Court Special Sitting or Circuit Court Sitting, either in their civil or criminal jurisdiction. This appeal may be taken from a judgment entered upon the finding of a jury by direction of a Supreme Court Special Sitting, or of a Supreme Court Circuit Sitting, or entered after a trial without a jury by such last-mentioned Courts, or entered after the hearing of an action, upon complaint and defence put in or entered upon the Report of the Referees. An appeal may be taken from an order made by any Supreme Court, Special or Circuit Sittings, in any case when the order grants or refuses a provisional remedy, when it grants or refuses a new trial, where it involves the merits of the action, when it affects a substantial right; and generally appeals may be taken from all orders and judgments to the Supreme Court General Sitting, except as is otherwise provided to the contrary in this Act.

Security shall in all cases be given by the appellant upon every appeal for due execution of the order or judgment appealed for, and for payment of all costs which shall finally be adjudged on appeal.

INJUNCTIONS AND RECEIVERS.

In any action in which it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court Special or Circuit Sittings, that any property which is in dispute in the action is in danger of being greatly and irreparably injured or alienated by any party to the action, it shall be lawful for the Judge holding such Special Sittings, to issue an injunction to such party, commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or to give such other orders for the purpose of staying and preventing him from doing great and irreparable damage to, or alienating the property, as to such Court may seem meet. And in all cases in which it may appear to such Court to be necessary for the preservation or the better management or custody of any property which is in dispute in a suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a receiver or manager of such property. If the injunction be granted by the Court without notice, the defendant at any time before the trial may apply upon notice to a Supreme Court Special Sitting to vacate or modify the same. The application may be made upon affidavit or oral evidence produced by defendant, which may be opposed by affidavit or oral evidence produced by the plaintiff.

If it shall appear to the Court that injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the action and obtaining the injunction, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) refer it to a jury or referees to assess the amount of the damages sustained by the defendant by reason of the putting in force the writ of injunction.

COSTS.

All distinctions at present in force between costs as between party and party, and costs as between attorney and client, and ordinary costs and extra costs, shall be and are hereby abolished; and hereafter under the denomination of costs shall be included the whole of the expenses necessarily incurred by either plaintiff or defendant on account of the action and in enforcing judgment. A scale of costs applicable to the proceedings in an action, and to motions and orders, shall be prepared upon the passing of this Act by the four Judges of the Supreme Court, assisted by their taxing-officers, and all costs as between party and party or as between attorney and client shall be taxed according to such scale. The costs payable by an unsuccessful party to a successful one, shall in addition to the costs referred to in the said scale include all necessary expenses incurred in respect of witnesses' expenses, whether skilled or otherwise, expenses of commissioners in taking evidence, fees of Referees, and all expenses incident to the reference.

All provisions in the Act of Council, commonly called the Common Law Procedure Act, and the Acts of Council amending such Common Law Procedure Act, and in all other Acts of Council now in force, providing that no costs, or only a certain specified sum in respect of costs, shall be recovered by plaintiffs in certain cases, shall remain in full force.

NEW TRIAL.

No new trial shall be moved for except for excessive damages, or for newly-discovered evidence which could not by reasonable diligence have been discovered and produced at the trial, or for misconduct of a jury, or for their verdict being contrary to evidence, or for a substantial error in point of law by the Judge, or upon exceptions taken down at the trial in writing—the same being material and affecting the substantial rights of the party. No new trial can be moved for in respect of excessive damages or in respect of a verdict being against evidence, or for a substantial error on the part of the Judge, except notice—first oral and then in writing—be given in open Court immediately after the verdict; and thereupon the Court shall appoint a day in the same sitting for hearing the application upon the Judge's minutes. An appeal from the Judge's decision, upon an application for a new trial, may be taken to a Supreme Court General Sitting—the plaintiff, in case he is the appellant, giving security for costs, and the defendant, in case of his succeeding, giving security for complying with the judgment as well as for costs. The costs of an abortive trial shall abide the event of the second trial and judgment.

TRIALS BY REFEREES.

The proceedings on trials by Referees shall be as near as may be to the practice hereinbefore laid down with respect to trials before a Supreme Court Special Sitting.

The Report of the Referees upon the whole issue stands as the decision of a single Judge, and judgment may be entered thereon in the same manner as if the action had been tried by such Judge, and their decision may be excepted to and reviewed in like manner as on trials before a Judge, and the motion for new trial or appeal therefrom shall be made to a Supreme Court Special Sitting, whose decision shall be final and as conclusive as if it were the decision of a Supreme Court General Sitting. When the Referee reports the facts, the Report shall have the effect of a special verdict.

JUDGMENT.

When a trial has been had judgment shall be entered by the clerk in conformity to the verdict, unless the Court order the case to be reserved for argument, or for further consideration, or grant a stay of proceedings or a new trial. If a Counter Claim established at the trial exceed the plaintiff's demand so established, judgment for the defendant must be given for the excess; or, if it appear that the defendant is entitled to any other affirmative relief, judgment must be given accordingly.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER JUDGMENT.

When an execution against property of the judgment debtor, or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment issued to the Sheriff is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the judgment creditor at any time after such return made, shall be entitled to an order from a Judge of the Court requiring such judgment debtor to appear and answer concerning his property before such Judge, or a referee appointed by a Judge of the Court, at a time and place specified in the order.

After the issuing of an execution against property, and upon proof by affidavit of a party or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Court that any judgment debtor has property which he unjustly refuses to apply towards the satisfaction of the judgment, such Court may, by an order, require the judgment debtor to appear at a specified time and place to answer concerning the same; and such proceedings may thereupon be had for the application of the property of the judgment debtor towards the satisfaction of the judgment as are provided upon the return of an execution.

MOTIONS AND ORDERS.

Every direction of a Court or Judge made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment, is denominated an order. All applications to the Court, whether exparte or otherwise, and whether the same have heretofore been made by way of petition or otherwise, shall be by way of motion.

JURISDICTION OVER OFFICERS.

The Supreme Court, either at a General Court Sitting or a Special Court Sitting, shall have, and exercise all the several powers and jurisdictions now had and exercised at Common Law, or in Equity generally, or under and by virtue of any Charter, Act of Parliament, or Act of Council, in respect of Receivers appended by the Court, Guardians of Infants, Committees of Lunatics, Attorneys, Sheriffs, Coroners, and all Officers of the Court, in as full and ample a manner as now exercised by the Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, or by the Primary Judge in Equity.

FEES OF COURT.

No other fees shall be taken in the Supreme Court except as provided in the schedule hereunto annexed. And the same shall be payable in the form of stamps of the amount required attached to the writs, or other paper proceedings filed in Court, pursuant to the scale set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

REPEAL AND SAVING OF EXISTING ACTS AND RULES.

All statutes, Acts, and rules, and orders of the Supreme Court relating to actions and suits and motions at present in force in this colony, and inconsistent with the general provisions of this Act, including the Common Law Procedure Act of 1853, but not the Acts amending the same are hereby repealed. All existing rules and orders of the Supreme Court in its Common Law and Equity Jurisdiction are hereby repealed, and the rules and orders hereinafter in force shall be those which are set forth in the schedules hereunto annexed. Provided always that the 17th of Victoria, No. 7; the 16th Victoria, No. 3; the 18th Victoria, No. 6; the 4th Victoria, No. 6; the 22nd Victoria, No. 14; the 11th Victoria, No. 27; the 3rd Victoria, No. 15—and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, relating to the recovery of costs are hereinbefore mentioned are to remain in full force and effect in so far as they relate to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and of the several Judges thereof, and to the powers of arrest and foreign attachment therein set forth, and to the rules of practice made by the Supreme Court in relation thereto, which said rules of practice are set forth in the schedule to this Act of Council.

ACTIONS AND SUITS PENDING.

The provisions of this Act shall apply to future proceedings in actions and suits heretofore commenced and now pending, as follows:—1. If there have been no pleadings therein, to the pleadings and all subsequent proceedings. 2. Where there is an issue of law or of fact, or any other question of fact to be tried to the trial, and to all subsequent proceedings 3. After a judgment or order to the proceedings to enforce, vacate, modify, or reverse it.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The rules relating to the probates of wills and administration of intestate estates, and the rules in general which are now in force in the Supreme Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction shall continue in force notwithstanding any provision in this Act.

[See the said rules in Schedules hereto lettered D.]

RULES OF PRACTICE AND PLEADING AND SCALE OF COSTS.

The Rules of Practice and Pleading, and all other provisions set forth in the schedules hereunto annexed, and the scale of fees of Court and the forms of proceeding in the schedules hereunto annexed shall be of the like force and effect as if they had been inserted in the body of this Act.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.

Words used in this Act in the past or present tense include the future as well as the past and present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular; the word person includes a corporation as well as a natural person; writing includes printing, or printed paper; oath includes affirmation or declaration. The following terms also have, in this Act, the signification hereby attached to them, unless otherwise apparent from the context:—

The word "property" includes property real and personal.

The words "real property" are co-extensive with lands, tenements, and hereditaments.

The words "personal property" include money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt; the word "district" signifies judicial district.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.

The provisions of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, 187 .

SHORT TITLE OF ACT.

In citing this Act in any instrument, document, or proceeding, it shall be sufficient to use the term, *The Law Reform Act of* 187 .

SCHEDULE OF RULES OF PRACTICE, PLEADING, FORMS, SCALE OF COSTS, AND OTHER MATTERS.—LETTERED A.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Under this heading the rules prescribe the several duties of the Chief Official Referee, the Prothonatory, the Sheriff, the Judges, Clerks, Commissioners in circuit districts. These rules are similar to those now in force.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT THE OFFICES.

These rules are similar to those now in force.

PARTIES TO ACTIONS.

Under this heading rules are framed with respect to the proper parties to sue and be sued, including the cases of married women, infants, and trustees. The rules provide for the joinder of parties who are united in interest, and for bringing before the Court the representatives of large partnerships, also for making parties to the suit persons who are interested but refuse to become parties.

THE WRIT OF SUMMONS AND SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

The form of the writ of summons is taken from the Common Law Procedure Act. The provisions relating to the indorsements on every writ, to the issue of writs by complainants in person, to the renewal of writs, to the mode of service of such writs where the parties sued are either in or out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, to non-appearance by the defendant and judgment by default, are taken chiefly from the Common Law Procedure Act, the same being also made applicable to cases where general relief, equitable or otherwise, is required by the parties suing against the party sued.

PLEADINGS.

Under this heading the rules provide in general for the framing and amending, and construction of the pleadings authorised by the Act, forms being set forth in subsequent schedules.

TRIALS OF ISSUES IN FACT, AND ISSUES IN LAW.

The rules provide for the making up of cause lists, notice of trial, notices to produce, and so forth. They are similar to those now in force.

TRIAL WITH A JURY.

The rules provide in what manner the verdict of a jury shall be given and noted, and how judgment shall be entered in conformity therewith.

TRIAL WITHOUT A JURY.

The rules provide the made in which the Judge shall note the facts found by him, and his conclusions of law, and the entry or postponement of judgment.

ENTERING JUDGMENT.

The rules provide how judgment shall be entered upon the verdict of a jury, the decision of a Judge, and the report of Referee or Referees, and in cases where a party dies before judgment.

PROCESS OF EXECUTION.

The rules relating to process of execution, and to the effect of death, marriage, and insolvency upon the proceedings, are similar to those in the Common Law Procedure Act.

ACTION OF EJECTMENT.

These provisions are nearly the same as those in the Common Law Procedure Act.

APPEALS.

Provisions for appealing in all cases and for the security to be taken from the parties are set forth.

COSTS.

Provisions relating to costs where parties are successful and to the apportionment of costs between parties to an action are set forth.

INJUNCTIONS, RECEIVERS, REFERENCES, INFANTS, LUNATICS.

Rules are set forth relating to the above. They are chiefly taken from the Equitable Rules now in force.

COMPUTATION OF TIME.

The rules are similar to those in force in Equity and Common Law.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

These relate to affidavits, motions, the enlargement of time for taking proceedings, &c. They are similar to those in force in Equity and Common Law.

Schedule of Forms, lettered B.

Schedule of Fees of Court, C.

Schedule of Rules under the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, D.

Schedule of Rules under the Foreign Attachment Act, E.

Schedule of Rules relating to Arrest, F.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy	...	£311 16 0
Gin	...	275 15 7
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	...	4 17 6
Whisky	...	27 19 0
Rum	...	304 8 5
All other spirits	...	29 10 0
Wine	...	37 16 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)

to-day show an advance. Oats are also asked for, and quittances of parcels of feed have been made at 3s 3d; really good seed oats are kept for a better rate. Barley has been placed at 3s 6d; and wheats (good grinding), at 4s 10d. The quantity of grain coming to hand is at present small.

Of the Wellington markets the *Independent* of the 11th reports :—

Times continue so dull that people seem even to have entirely lost the little gold excitement that was prevalent some short time back, and have even ceased to feel any interest in the numerous efforts that are being made on a small scale to develop the auriferous resources of this province. There is absolutely nothing doing, and as a consequence prices are difficult of quotation—remaining at much about the same standard as in our last report—except in such cases where the exigencies of the seller oblige him to submit to considerable reduction in order to effect a sale. Even shares in the Mutual Investment Society, upon which £1 5s was paid up, could not find a purchaser, except at a reduction of 3s per share, 14 shares realising only £57 10s at Russell's auction sale yesterday. In liquids there is the customary demand with no variation of prices. Sugars are a shade lower. Teas—moderate stocks—as two cargoes are expected from China shortly we cannot look for improved rates. A good demand has been felt for oats owing to stocks having become exhausted and the price having advanced in Canterbury; a shipment arriving now to a bare market should be worth 3s to 6s per bushel. Maize is in no demand except for poultry, as the low price of oats has caused it to be superseded as an article of horse feed. Salt butter is dull of sale at 1s per lb. The arrival of the Haicione, from London, with a full cargo for this port, will fully supply our market with the few descriptions of British goods of which the stocks were beginning to run low.

CONSUMERS' GAS AND OIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Beaten off his old ground, "X." is taking up a new position. He is distressed now about the possible injury to the streets from the laying of the pipes of the new company. On this matter his anxiety may be easily alleviated. In the first place, Mr. A. K. Smith proposes to lay his mains under the pathway, so as not to interfere at all with the crown of the road; and in the second place, the old company must disturb the roadway to replace its small and worn-out pipes, if any considerably increased consumption of gas is to be provided for.

Then "X." tells us that in the old country legislation is unfavourable to the indefinite multiplication of companies, and that consolidation is the order of the day. To this I reply that two companies for a great city are not excessive, but is the smallest number necessary to maintain any competition. It will be time enough to talk about the evil of having three companies when a third is threatened. Admitting that it is undesirable to have even two parallel sets of pipes laid, it is a less evil for the citizens to put up with than that of having to pay a high price for inferior gas.

As to the room for a second company, the case is fully made out. It is not denied that the consumption of gas in Sydney and its suburbs might be, and ought to be, at least three times its present amount; and, therefore, leaving the present company its present amount of business, there is twice that amount waiting for a more enterprising and liberal rival.

"X." says that the two companies will have to come to terms, and either take different districts or agree to a price. It marks some advance in his views that he should make that suggestion, for a little while ago the new company was threatened with absolute extinction by the ample resources of the old company. This, at least, shows which way the wind is blowing. In any case, the consumer would not be hurt if he got his gas cheaper and better than he gets it now, and Mr. Smith has shown that he can and ought to do that, and yet leave a fair profit to the shareholders.

As to English legislation, can "X." adduce a single instance where the Government has discouraged competition in favour of the retention of its monopoly by a company, proved to have been below the mark, and without any test of the quality of its gas, and any restriction on its dividends. It is true that in many cases corporations have taken the matter into their own hands. There is no monopoly then, because the citizens manage the matter on their own account, through their elected officers. If the Corporation of Sydney had done this there would have been no room for a second company, at least for the city; but though they entertained the project some years ago, they abandoned it, and, therefore, a second company is the only course open to the citizens to secure the benefits of

NO MONOPOLY.

September 27th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "No Monopoly," in his letter published on the 22nd instant, remarks, with reference to my examination of the Company's gas,—"Why this analysis was made under the direction and at the cost of the company, and at a time selected by themselves." In reply to this, I wish to state that, according to the instructions which I originally received, I have never allowed anyone connected with the company to know when I intended to pay my visit of inspection.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

CHAS. WATT.

September 27.

FREEHOLDER AND FREE SELECTOR.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Believing that the question of freeholder versus free selector should be discussed as much as possible before the forthcoming general elections take place, I wish to offer, with your permission, a few remarks in support of the intelligent letter in Thursday's issue of the *S. M. Herald*, headed as above, and signed "Flat Justitia." While agreeing with all that he has said on the subject, there is another, and not altogether unimportant feature which he has failed to notice, and which I will illustrate as actually occurring in my own case.

I am a holder, within forty miles of the Southern Railway (which is almost as good as being within forty miles of Sydney itself) by virtue of pre-emptive lease, of ten sections of land. On six of those sections there are six free selectors of the minimum area allowed by the present Land Act, viz., 40 acres each. So that, according to the conditions of the said Act, there are to each of those 40 acres, 120 acres cancelled of my leases. I have repeatedly applied that a corresponding reduction should be made in the amount I have to pay annually for leases, and am always told, that if I am dissatisfied, I can give up the whole section, so that I should then have to give up six out of my ten sections. This I could not possibly do as it would deprive me of the whole of my water frontage. I am therefore compelled to pay for 240 acres, the six selections, and 720 acres, the six cancellations for grazing right, making altogether an area of 960 acres, or one section and a half out of ten, of which I have been deprived. Is not this really too bad to be thus deliberately robbed, and have the privilege of paying £3 annually for the nuisance of having these petty, half-starved selectors (not one of whom has taken up his grazing right) on my small, but (in consequence of its contiguity to market) valuable run! I could enlarge considerably on this question, were I not afraid of trespassing too much on your space, but hope that others will expose any real grievance by which they are made to suffer, and that you will assist, by the aid of your columns, to have this important question thoroughly looked-up, in preparation for the coming elections. It is now, I believe, very generally conceded, that changes are necessary, and changes we must have in our land laws.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FREEHOLDER.

September 27th.

NO PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT WITHOUT SURVEY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—The late lamentable occurrence in the Goulburn district, in which the younger Kearnsday met his death, is the natural consequence of the existing land law; and the framers of the free selection Act being now again in power, have the opportunity of revising one of the most iniquitous of the many illadvised emanations from the collective wisdom of the colony.

The free selector has a right to three times the amount of his purchased land for grazing purposes, which is called his pre-emptive right; provided always that there are Crown lands adjoining his selection available for the purpose—the selector's right to such pre-emption being paramount to leased Crown lands, but subordinate to pre-emptive-right land held by a prior selector.

When a selector forwards his application for pre-emptive right, the chances are, that he is not honoured with a reply from the Crown Lands Office for a twelvemonth; and when he does get it granted, as vaguely is it described, that he cannot point out its boundaries; he will naturally tell his neighbours that it extends so far, in such a direction, and if doubts exist in their minds, they had better have it measured.

This is quite sufficient to give cause for endless disputes between selectors and their neighbours, big and little, as to the extent and locale of their pre-emptive right; and when the remedy is so simple, and troubles are so easily obviated, it seems a pity that our present worthy and able Premier does not help us in our difficulty.

Let it be made a condition precedent—make it compulsory—that pre-emptive-right land should be surveyed within six months of the date that it is granted, and make it a part of each district surveyor's duty to measure and mark out the boundary of every pre-emptive right granted, according to a fixed scale of charges.

If the selector does not think it would pay him to defray the small cost of having his pre-emptive right land surveyed, he cannot consider it worth very much. At present his claim is of so vague a nature, that it should be void for uncertainty.

The Free Selection Act might do as it is very well for the outside—unsettled districts, but it operates most banefully in the older and more settled parts of the colony. An agricultural or dairy farmer who selects land may find the present mode of becoming possessed of land suit him, but I hold that where free-selection is used for the purpose of breeding or grazing stock in the more settled districts, it is most prejudicial to the interests of the colony, the land being overstocked, the stock impoverished and deteriorated, and the free selector reduced to all manner of subterfuges for obtaining grass and water from his neighbour.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A SELECTOR, BUT ALSO A FARMER.

September 18.

RUBBISH SHOOTING AT PADDINGTON.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I should feel deeply grateful by your directing the attention of the proper authorities to the very objectionable habit, lately commenced, of shooting rubbish close to the fences of St. Matthias's school. As a general public nuisance it is bad enough, but where the health of children is concerned, bad becomes infamous, and it should at once be stopped.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. L. K.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I do not suppose that many of your readers will wade through all Mr. Parkes's speech at the opening of the "Public school" of Dundas, as reported in your issue of to-day, that gentlemen's ideas on education and the "Public Schools Act" being, I dare say, sufficiently well known already. There is, however, one part of the speech referred to in which I am somewhat interested, and on which I wish, with your permission, briefly to remark. The part in question is that in which Mr Parkes ventures to touch upon the subject of teaching the Bible in what is now known amongst us by the name of "Public school."

I did not on the occasion to which reference is made stigmatise the education provided in the "Public school" as "godless." I merely stated what I then believed and still believe to be a fact, viz., that the Bible *qua* the Bible is not taught in the "Public school;" and I think Mr. Parkes virtually admitted that when he expressed himself in some terms as these, "if the Bible were admitted into the 'Public school' as a class-book, we should offend our Roman Catholic neighbours." May I not be allowed to add that he would evidently rather offend the Protestants by not admitting the Bible. I am quite aware of what Mr. Parkes gave us to understand upon the occasion as information, viz., that approved extracts from the Bible are to be found in the class-books of the "Public schools;" and I may also state that I am not ignorant or slow to avail myself of the permission granted to clergymen to teach the Bible in the class-room provided for that purpose. Mr. Parkes seems to me in this matter to be quibbling on the expression "taught in the Public school" Surely this is not a strictly correct statement of the case, when the Bible is only admitted into what might be termed the private class-room—and certainly extracts only attempted to convey a Book itself. With regard to my having referred to, I think the wrong impression upon the meeting, the daily routine of the people generally know quite sufficient of the Bible to believe that there Public school to prevent that. I am inclined to think Mr. Parkes was much more likelihood of their misunderstanding Mr. Parkes when he said "the Bible is taught in the Public school." This question has been so often discussed that it seems perhaps somewhat strange for me even thus to allude to it, but Mr. Parkes does not seem quite satisfied upon the point. I would not for a moment suggest the possibility of him having serious misgivings, he having, I dare say, long since reached a region far beyond that. It is but natural that he should admire very much the Public Schools Act, but surely he is not to insist upon every one else admiring it to the same extent as himself. Is it too much to expect in this country, which can boast of a Mr. Parkes as a champion of liberty—is it too much to expect that one shall be allowed to state at a meeting, called for the purpose of reconciliating a Church of England Denominational school, that one prefers the Church school to the Public school because the Bible is taught in the one and not in the other, without being rudely attacked by Mr. Parkes?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES ROSS,

St. Thomas's, Mulgoa, 25th September.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

SEALED TENDERS, in triplicate, will be received until 11 a.m. on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, for the supply of

286 gallons of GALLIPOLI OIL, required for the use of H.M. Ships on this station.

Tenders to be addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at Sydney.

H. B. A. MIDDLETON, D. A. C. General, Commissariat Office, Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CLOTHING, &c., for the use of the Inmates of the Government Asylums.

Vide GOVERNMENT GAZETTE notice.

FREDERIC KING, Secretary.

The Government Asylum, Sydney, 24th September, 1869.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF WATERLOO, from the 2nd February to the 1st August, 1869, inclusive :—

1869. Dr.			
February 2 to August 1 :			
Northern Ward :—			
To Municipal rates received to date	£49	13	2
Endowment received from Government	78	1	10
Amount received from the Bourke-street Association (through the trustees of the Waterloo Estate) towards the formation, &c., of Bourke-street ..	208	2	2
			£335 17 2
Eastern Ward :—			
To Municipal rates received to date	20	9	6
Government endowment received	70	15	8
			91 5 2
August 1.—Dr. balance ..			1117 2 7
			£1544 4 11

1869. Cr.			
Dr. balance			£1025 15 6
February 2 :			
General Expenses.			
Salary of Council Clerk ..	£39	0	0
Ditto of Inspector of Nuisances	10	0	0
Printing	19	18	0
Election expenses	4	6	8
Assessment of property (on account)	3	0	0
Sundry labour	7	14	3
Interest	40	16	10
Commission, collecting rates ..	3	9	0
Rent	5	8	0
Serving ratepayers	1	10	0
Stock	2	15	6
Lighting, postage, and sundries	5	19	4
	£143	17	7
Proportioned as follows :—			
Northern Ward	£83	9	8
Eastern Ward	60	7	11
	£143	17	7
Improvements, &c.			
Northern Ward :—			
Buckland-street	£6	11	3
Botany-street	2	11	9
Raglan-street	106	12	10
Bullanaming-street	2	14	5
George-street	2	6	6
Pitt-street	2	3	8
Botany Road	15	15	0
Bourke-street	208	2	1
			335 17 6
General expenses	83	9	8
			83 9 8
Eastern Ward :			
Buckland-street	6	11	3
George-street	24	5	7
Botany Road	1	11	3
M'Evoy-street	1	3	11
Botany-street	0	15	2
Wellington-street	0	4	5
			34 11 7
General expenses	60	7	11
Election expenses	4	2	9
			65 9 8
			£1544 4 11

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers or other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Waterloo.

JAMES WILCOX, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Waterloo, have been exhibited to us; that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account, and vouchers or other documents; and that the above account is correct.

HUGH CHARLES MAILEY,
VALENTINE JOSEPH ELLERY, } Auditors.

BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA.—REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the BOROUGH of PARRAMATTA, for the half-year ending 1st August, 1869.

Dr.			
To Balance	423	2	1
Rates	263	17	5
Government endowment ..	342	9	11
Wharf rent	45	0	0
Market rent	27	10	0
Market reserve rent	2	12	0
Parramatta Road Trust	50	0	0
Licenses	2	5	0
Repayment of law costs	0	15	0
	£1157	11	5

Cr.			
By Salaries			
Council clerk	95	16	8
Bailiff	31	13	4
Town Surveyor	41	13	4
Inspector of Nuisances ..	8	6	8
	177	10	0
Wages for labour	486	6	10
Miscellaneous			
Assessment for 1869 ..	20	10	0
Extra clerical services ..	5	10	0
Advertising	10	9	6
Stationery	18	2	4
Printing	20	14	0
Rent of Council Chambers ..	25	0	0
Purchase of tools, stores, &c..	11	14	4
Repairs to tools	4	8	11
Supply of river stone ..	199	8	0
Supply of mooring rings ..	1	0	0
Supply of kerosene oil ..	7	17	3
Supply of alignment pegs ..	0	3	10
Bill posting	1	8	0
Election expenses	8	18	6
Freight	0	3	8
Cab hire to Waterworks ..	0	10	0
Attendance at Revision Court.	1	1	0
Purchase of trees	1	0	0
Supply of timber	1	0	0
Painting	6	11	0
Petty, or incidental expenses..	5	2	2
	350	17	0
Balance	142	17	7
	£1157	11	5

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Parramatta.

JOHN GOOD, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in possession or power of the Municipal Council of Parramatta, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents, and that the above account is correct.

F. WICKHAM,
RICHARD HARPER, } Auditors.

Municipal Council Chambers, Parramatta, 25th September, 1869.

BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Parramatta, in EACH WARD, for the half-year ending 1st August, 1869 :—

Ward.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		
Marsden Ward	£284	13	1	£187	16 0
Anderson Ward	304	2	11	462	11 8
Gore Ward	260	12	2	181	6 8
Forest Ward	348	3	3	182	19 6
Balance to be expended				142	17 7
	£1157	11	5	£1157	11 5

JOHN GOOD, Mayor.

F. WICKHAM,
RICHARD HARPER, } Auditors.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

THE KING-STREET DRAPERY SALES.

Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS, beg to announce to their customers and the public that the SALE will be continued during the ALTERATIONS. Entrance by the east door only.

As the departments must necessarily become extinct, be disarranged during the alterations, Messrs. Perry, Brothers, hope that their customers will excuse the inconvenience arising therefrom.

PERRY, BROTHERS' GRAND SALE OF VALUABLE SILKS,

consisting of—
Rich Black GROSGRAIN SILKS
Black GLACE SILKS
Plain COLOURED and SHOT SILKS
Fancy SILKS
Rich MOIRE ANTIQUE
and about TWO THOUSAND POUNDS worth SUPERB DRESS SATINS,
in Black, White, and Colours,
embracing all the new APPROVED SHADES.

PERRY, BROTHERS', GREAT SALE.
Fashionable Silk MANTLES,
LATEST SHAPES,
with most modern trimmings.
VELVET MANTLES
CLOTH MANTLES
Children's MANTLES
SHAWLS.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE,
Continued during the ALTERATIONS.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.
HORROCKSES' SHIRTINGS,
all numbers at English price.
CALICOES, light and heavy make.

5 bales SHEETING just opened, all widths, bought in the English markets at half their value, and will be sold accordingly,

TOWELLING
DAMASKS
PRINTED CAMBRICS
BRILLIANT PRINTS
QUILTS and COUNTERPANES
BLANKETS and FLANNELS
MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE,
while ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS are in progress.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.
Black GRENADINE
Silk GRENADINE
Coloured GRENADINE
Plain DRESS MATERIALS
Fancy DRESS MATERIALS
Shot DRESS MATERIALS
Printed MUSLINS.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE CONTINUED.
MUSLIN DEPARTMENT.
White Striped MUSLINS
White Checked MUSLINS
White Figured MUSLINS
MUSLINETTES
TAPE CHECKS.

PERRY, BROTHERS' DRAPERY SALE.

UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Plain CHEMISES
Ladies' Trimmed CHEMISES
Ladies' Plain DRAWERS
Ladies' Tucked DRAWERS
Ladies' Worked DRAWERS
Ladies' Plain NIGHT DRESSES
Ladies' Frilled NIGHT DRESSES
Ladies' Worked NIGHT DRESSES
Ladies' CAMESOLES.

Ladies' Plain WHITE SKIRTS
Ladies' Tucked WHITE SKIRTS
Ladies' Frilled WHITE SKIRTS

CHILDREN'S Chemises
CHILDREN'S Drawers
CHILDREN'S Night Dresses
CHILDREN'S Skirts.

DRAPERY SALE.—PERRY, BROTHERS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' White Straw HATS
Ladies' Black Straw HATS
Ladies' Brown Straw HATS
Trimmed Straw BONNETS
Millinery BONNETS.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE will be continued during the ALTERATIONS. Entrance by the East door only.

PERRY, BROTHERS,
92 and 94, King-street.

Terms, cash only.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MILLINERY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLOWERS, Ex CENTURION.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY hasten to apprise ladies that they have just opened a
Superb Importation of NEW MILLINERY.
Every change in fashion is now fully illustrated. The designs are the latest and the trimmings exquisite.
A beautiful collection of inexpensive Millinery of surpassing taste, neat and pretty styles.

D. J. and Co. solicit special attention to the FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLOWERS, a beautiful collection now showing, including every description of flower so fashionable.

Wreaths	Bouquets	Head Dresses
Dress Wreaths	Ornaments	Rosettes.

Ladies who have been waiting for the above, are politely invited to look through them.

The variety contains many specialities from their London and French buyers, such as are most suitable for evening, dinner, or promenade costume.

DOMESTIC TABLE LINEN, HOUSEHOLD and FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

THOMPSON and GILES respectfully invite the attention of ladies, captains of vessels, hotelkeepers, and general purchasers, to this important department.

SHEETINGS, bought from the manufacturers in Preston, at 50 per cent. less than the usual prices.

DOUBLE-WARP WIGAN, all widths.

Ladies requiring sheetings will find at DENISON HOUSE the CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

Croydon and Wigan twills
Finlay's, all widths
Damask napkins, cloths, and d'oyleys
Clouting diapers
Linen diapers, all widths
TOILET QUILTS, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4
Patent terry quilts, all sizes
Marcella quilts, all sizes
Toilet covers, patent fringed
HUCKABACKS
Linen and cotton Turkish towels
Fringed and bordered towels
Plain and checked glasscloths
India kangcloths
HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTHS, at the London list prices, in all numbers
Horrockses' twilled longcloths
Victoria covers, printed covers, and velvet pile covers, in all sizes
A large assortment of CENTRE CLOTHS, with satin and embroidered borders
All-wool damasks, in every colour.

An extensive and pretty assortment of CURTAINS, in
Nottingham and Applique Lace.
Tambour and Swiss Muslin ditto, from
16s 6d to 3½ guineas the pair.
DENISON HOUSE,
376, 378, and 380, George-street.

GENTLEMANLY APPAREL.

THE VERY NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLLENS.

W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street, having just received thirty cases, direct from the manufacturers, of the most choice fabrics for Gentlemen's Clothing, respectfully solicits an inspection of the same.

LIST OF PRICES TO ORDER.

Black cloth suits fashionably made to order from £3 10s
Silk mixed doe suits to order, superior, £3 15s
Black cloth or doe trousers, 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s
Tweed suits to order, well shrunk, £2 10s
Tweed trousers to order, from 15s
Black cloth paget beautifully made to order, £2.
Also cloths, tweeds, and coatings of every make, sold wholesale or retail.

☞ Note the address—W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-st.

SUMMER WOOLLENS, Ex Centurion.

W. SHEARSBY takes this opportunity of thanking the public for their past favours, and begs to inform them that he has, this day, opened a very large and superior assortment of WOOLLENS, being made to his order, direct from the manufacturers, which will be found, upon inspection, to be much superior to anything hitherto imported to this market.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

W. SHEARSBY,
Tailor, Habit and Robe Maker,
313, George-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, to open in front, or fasten behind, with and without studs, Palmerston cuffs, 7s 6d each, or 42s the half-dozen. HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

ARMY and NAVY HAIR-DYE, the only perfect dye made, will not stain the skin; one application is sufficient—in five minutes you are made beautiful for ever. HOBSON and WHITING.

W. C. KELK, opposite Royal Hotel. New Quillings, fringes, Satin Gimps, extremely cheap.

FURNITURE ETC.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses.—Horsehair, wool flock, fibre, and flax Mattresses. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st.

MATTRESSES Cleaned and Re-made by steam. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 207, George-street.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture, Books, &c.; highest price. H. D. Cockburn, Pitt and Park sts.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MR. GEORGE, SURGEON DENTIST, begs to inform the public, that his only place of business is, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE COLONY.—Artificial Teeth, 10s each; stopping, 5s; extraction, 2s 6d. Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (established 1860), first floor over Sandon's, stationer, 324, George-st.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for Toothache. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st., nr. King-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT to be obtained from all respectable Druggists.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
Secured by Letters Patent.

As spurious articles are sold in imitation of this valuable Ointment, the Inventor and Patentee, in order to prevent imposition on the public, has allowed his name to be published. The undersigned therefore respectfully requests the public to ask for JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT, which is the only Original and Genuine ointment.

CHARLES HARPUR,
Sole Wholesale Agent.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT.—This invaluable Australian production, which is rapidly working its way into public favour, and is winning golden opinions from all who have tried it, pending further arrangements, may now be had of the following gentlemen, at their respective places of business, viz.:—

Parramatta-street—Mr. N. Weekes and Mr. Woods; George-street—Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Pratt, Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co., Mr. Abraham, Mr. Long, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Senior, Mr. Pring; Hunter-street—Mr. Wilkinson; Market-street—Mr. Randerson; King-street—Mr. Pane, Mr. Kirschbaum; William-street—Mr. Sloper, Mr. Bozon; South Head Road—Mr. Eames, Mr. Moore, Mr. Blandford; Crown-street—Mr. E. Porter; Botany Road—Mr. Hamilton; Pitt-street—Mr. Pinhey, Elliott, Brothers, and Row's Drug Stores; Newtown—Mr. J. Mills, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Humphries; Ashfield—Mr. Gibbes; Orange—Mr. J. Parker; Newcastle—Mr. Hobbs.

In pots—1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d each; and from the Inventor and Proprietor, J. HENRY, at his Drug Stores, 792, George-street South, near Christ Church.

NOTICE.—HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT.—With reference to my advertisement in yesterday's HERALD, requesting the public to ask for Henry's Ointment, and not to be put off with a certain other kind, I am informed that a certain Mr. J. F. Josephson applies that advertisement to himself; I hereby state that, having no personal acquaintance with the person above named, and not being aware that he was either a manufacturer or vendor of ointment or ointments, my advertisement had no allusion whatever to Mr. Josephson or his production.

J. HENRY, 792, George-street South.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cutaneous complaints, blotches, pimples, scurvy, dandriff, and all imitations of the skin pass away before the soothing action of this extraordinary ointment. No danger can result from its use; it opens the pores and invigorates the absorbents. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, and all druggists.

DRUGS, Sundries, &c., now landing ex Centurion—
Turkey opium, shellac, scammony, camphor
Cochineal, turmeric, Field's night lights
Gosnell's opera bouquet, Piesse and Lubin's perfumes
Lamplough's pyretic saline, Dinneford's fluid magnesia
Fowell's balsam aniseed, worm tablets
Canary, hemp, and rape seeds, Swinborne's gelatine
Bennett's enemas, medicine bottles, breast pumps
Norton's camomile pills, Steedman's powders
Judson's dyes, Rimmel's hair dye, infants' preservative
Cockle's pills, James's blisters, &c., &c.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS now landing, ex Centurion—
Thomas's collodion
Pyrogallic acid
Hyposulphite soda
Glacial acetic acid
Acetate soda, &c.
Chemicals of every description, at lowest prices.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

ONLY SILVER MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. JUROR, 1862.

PURE CHEMICALS and ALL NEW MEDICINES.

T. MORSON and SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London,
Chemical Works, Hornsey Road; and
Summerfield Works, Homerton,
SOLE AGENTS.

PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialities :—
PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. powder, wine, lozenges, and globules.
PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.
SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.
CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.
CREASOTE—(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. and SON are the only British Manufacturers.
GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.
Shipping orders executed with care and despatch.

CAUTION. — STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each package, without which none are genuine. Sold by all chemists and druggists in New South Wales, IN PACKETS ONLY.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM ALL PAIN.

HOOVER'S PAIN ALLEVIATOR.

The proprietors of this valuable remedy for ALL PAINS beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and vicinity that they have located themselves at 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel, where they are prepared to relieve all persons suffering from pains, of whatever nature, in a few minutes. One trial is sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. Persons wishing to try the efficacy of the alleviator are invited to call. Sold in bottles of 2s 6d each. No charge for medicine, and no compensation for services, unless satisfied. Come all ye afflicted, and partake of this wonderful remedy.

HEBBLEWHITE and SON,
432, George-street.

SOAP POWDERS.—WARD and CO.'S celebrated Australian, first prize. 93, King-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

ADELAIDE	Magarey's superfine
	Hart's superfine
	Duffield's superfine
	Duffield's household
	Stevens' superfine
	Palmer's superfine
	Dawson's superfine
	Crawford's superfine
PORT MACDONELL..	Commercial Mills
	Wehl Mills.
LAUNCESTON	Emerald Mills
	Scone Mills
	Carrick Mills.
CALIFORNIAN	In quarter-sacks.
Adelaide wheat	
Port Macdonell wheat	
Launceston wheat.	

BRILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
☞ Best quality, lowest price.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Best brands, superfine, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—Prime sample, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WINTER-GRAIN prime Moss Beef and Pork for SALE. Guaranteed. H. S. Bird, Circular Quay.

NEW HONEY on SALE, in lots to suit buyers. J. Simmonds, 112, Sussex-street.

LIVERPOOL Coarse and Fine SALT, now landing ex Centurion, Resolute, Zemindar. H. Bell, Pitt-st.

YENGARIE Ox and Sheep TONGUES on SALE. BENJY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated plain and fancy Biscuits. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

HOLDEN'S CHEESE, Malt, &c., on SALE. Hilton Browne and Co.'s Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—Black pepper, very cheap; white pepper, nutmegs, cloves, pimento, rice, tapioca, sago, preserved ginger, gunpowder and orange pekoe tea, coir fibre. F. G. LENDER and CO.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

J. G. HANKS, having purchased a large parcel of the extra fine teas ex Boy Bendixen, he is now selling at 2s 6d per lb., being determined to maintain the prestige of selling the best 2s 6d tea in Sydney. The extra fine flavour of this tea, he feels confident, must give universal satisfaction.

J. G. HANKS is selling a really first-class Breakfast Congou at 2s per lb.

J. G. HANKS still continues to sell the best 4d Sugar in Sydney.

J. G. HANKS is selling the finest Plantation Coffees, really rich aroma.

J. G. HANKS has just received a very large assortment of goods direct from his London agent:—Pineot York Hams, North Wilts Cheese, Patras Currants, Elemo Raisins, Sultanas, Muscatelles, Jordan Almonds, soft-shell Almonds, Walnuts, and Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmen's Stores.

J. G. HANKS'S vans deliver goods to all the suburbs in the following order :—
Mondays—Woollloomooloo and Surry Hills.
Tuesdays—Newtown, Enmore, and Camperdown
Wednesdays—Woollloomooloo, Double Bay, Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, Bondi, and Randwick.
Thursdays—Darlington, Newtown, Enmore, Petersham, Camperdown, Glebe, Pyrmont, and Balmain.
Fridays—Redfern and Waterloo.
Saturdays—Surry Hills and Woollloomooloo.
N.B.—All parts of City daily.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—London Tea Warehouse, 520, George-street, opposite Central Police Office, and Newtown Road.

J. G. HANKS, Proprietor.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA. MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole proprietors,
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
London.

The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Coc

AUCTION SALES

Posts, Rails, and Palings.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at Timber Yard, next 430, Harris-street, Ultimo, at 12 o'clock noon, THIS DAY, 28th September,
A quantity of posts, rails, and palings, in lots.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, 10 tons potatoes, 80 bags Swede turnips, &c.
At their Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Butter, bacon, cheese, eggs, 30 cases oranges, &c.

Milch Cows, Dry Cattle, Horses, &c.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Fitzsimmons's Yards, Blacktown Station, at 11 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 29th September,
Springers, dry cattle, milch cows, horses, &c,

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At their Mart, at half-past 12 o'clock,
Farm and dairy produce.
At 1 o'clock,
Wool, sheepskins, hides, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at the Sydney Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and SON will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 28th instant, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Sly, Bridge-street, as advertised in HERALD of 18th and 25th, and EMPIRE of 22nd. Clothing at 11, jewellery at 2 o'clock sharp.

W. GRISDALE and CO. will sell by auction, at Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, opposite Victoria Theatre, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 4 boxes of clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, fancy goods, &c.

Books, Clocks, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
Books, leather, drapery
Clothing, 20 eight-day clocks
Watches, jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Bartlett.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 1st October, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, Enfield, Liverpool Road,
Household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, pictures, secretary, chest drawers, carpets, iron bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and effects.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF TWO LIBRARIES OF BOOKS.

LAST DAY'S SALE.

Upwards of 1000 VOLUMES, BOOKS of Standard Literature, and Old and Modern Divinity, seldom met with.
By Order of the Rev. HUGH S. SEABORN, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Gundagai, and another Gentleman, who is reluctantly compelled to dispose of all his valuable Books, at the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, commencing at No. 458 catalogue, and continuing until all the Books in the catalogue are sold, amongst which will be found
Boot's Bible, 6 vols.
Gill's Bible, 9 vols.
Burnett's History of the Reformation, 3 vols.
Hunt on the Common Prayer
Josephus, in calf
Jay's Works, 5 vols.
Staunton's Shakespeare
Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible
Kitto's History of Palestine, 2 vols.
Penny Cyclopedia, 27 vols., half calf, the original edition with 2 vols. of Supplement, bringing the work down to the present day
And many other most beautiful and choice works, the whole of which were advertised in Friday's HERALD.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, to the highest bidder, at their Rooms, 278, George-street, THIS DAY,
The following truly valuable libraries of
BOOKS,
without the least reserve.
Terms, cash.

The auctioneers pledge themselves to sell every book in catalogue to the highest bidder.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock.

At the Rooms, 278, George-street.

Household Furniture and Sundries.

3 Cases Table and Bed Linen, together with a quantity of R. P. Ware, Table Cutlery, China and Crockery, Bronze and China Ornaments, Damask and Embossed Table Cloths, Muslin Curtains, Sofa Covers, Riding Habit, and a large quantity of useful Household requisites.

No Reserve.

On view, at 9 a.m. on Morning of Sale.
Likewise
25 Oil Paintings, by Old Masters.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been instructed by a gentleman leaving for Fiji to sell by auction, as above, without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
at the Residence of
Mr. Morris, Buckingham-street, next Cleveland House, Redfern.

Furniture and Sundries
Brougham, Pair of Horses, Harness, &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction,
As above.
Terms, cash.

For convenience of buyers the brougham will be at the Rooms, 278, George-street, at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, September 29th, at 11.

Three superb Diamond Rings, Jewellery
Gold and Silver Watches, Fancy Goods, and Sundries
Remnants of Cloth, Books, Furniture, &c.

G. F. BAKER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 141, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, on WEDNESDAY, September 29th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 28th September.

Under Distraint for Rent.
Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 105, Harrington-street, Church-hill, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Household furniture and effects.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale,
42 Packages English Manufactured Furniture,
Just arrived ex Ann Duthie.

As soon as landed.

Under Instructions from
Messrs. T. and J. Skinner,
By
JOHN G. COHEN, at the Bank Auction Rooms.
Full particulars in future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Grocers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases servants' friend black lead.
Terms at sale.

To Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and others.

Gold and Silver Watches, direct from the Manufacturers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, without any reserve, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large and choice assortment of gold and silver watches of low, medium, and high values, and comprising
Gold chronometers
Ditto horizontal open-faced keyless
Ditto ditto hunters
Ditto ditto open face, jewelled backs
Silver horizontal hunters
Ditto ditto ½ ditto
Ditto lever ditto
Ditto gilt lever ditto
Ditto ditto ditto gilt dials
Ladies' gold watches, jewelled backs
Ditto ditto ditto plain.
Goods can now be inspected by intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

Bar and Sheet Iron
Walker's Horse Nails
Proved Close-link Chains
Best Cast Tool Steel
Black Lead, &c.

Now landing ex Resolute.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, without any reserve, at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A well-selected shipment of the above goods, comprising
Best Staffordshire bar iron
1½ x ½, 1½ x ⅝, 1½ x 1, 1½ x ¾, 1½ x ⅞, 1 x 1½, 1 x ½, 1½ x ⅝, 1½ x ¾, 1½ x ⅞, 2½ x ½, 3 x ½, 3½ x ½, 4 x ½, 4 x ¾, 4 x 1
½, 1⅛, ⅝, 5-16, 7-16, ½, ⅝ square ditto
1 5-16, 1⅜, ½, 9-16, 1⅛, 1½, 1 round ditto
⅝ v 3-6, ⅝ half-round and fancy
⅝ round best chisel steel
1, 1½, 1⅝, 1 5-16 square, round, and octagon best cast tool steel
⅜, ½, ⅝ proved close link chain
2½ x 8 g., 2½ x 1 g., 1⅝ x 3 g., 1½ x 6 g., 1 x 8 g. spring steel
Builders' and coopers' hoops
72 x 24 x 14 sheet iron
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14 lbs. Walker's best horse nails
Ditto ditto ditto best counters.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Announcement.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

Unreserved Sale of 56 Packages of choice New Goods, now landing ex Centurion, and Ann Duthie.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
A choice and seasonable assortment of drapery, piece goods, and clothing, now landing.
Particulars in Wednesday's issue.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Hardie.
On the Premises, 586, George-street.

WEDNESDAY, 29th September.

By order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, September 29th, at 10 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock-in-trade of
General drapery
Mantles, shawls
Underclothing
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Millinery, &c., &c.
Also,
Shop fittings, counters, ; sewing-machines, pier and show glasses, pony, saddle, and bridle.
Also,
The official assignee's right and interest in the lease of the above premises, expiring April, 1872, rent five pounds ten shillings (£5 10s) weekly.

Attractive and Unreserved Sale of
Woollens
Tweeds
Tweed Trousers
Black Wooded Broads
Plain and Fancy Drills
Sevealand Printed Flannels
Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas, &c.

On an early day.
10 Cases ex Baringa
16 Cases ex Zemindar.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on an early day,
25 packages, as above.
Full particulars in future issue.

In the Insolvent Estate of Alfred Warren.

By order of F. T. Humphery, Esq., Official Assignee.

TUESDAY, October 5.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, 368, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock-in-trade of ready-made clothing, shirts, hosiery, woollens, &c.
Also,
Fixtures, fittings, counters, gas fittings, tables, shop chairs, &c., &c.
Terms:
Under £50, net cash.
Over £50 and under £100, 3 months' approved bills.
Over £100, 3 and 4 months' approved bills.

In the Insolvent Estate of Joseph Myers.
By Order of F. T. Humphery, Esq., Official Assignee.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, 28th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
General stock of seamen's outfitter, consisting of clothing, of every description
Oilskins, sou'westers
Mattresses, boots
Tinware, knives, fancy goods, &c.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 28th September.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, &c.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-square,
30 packages slops, consisting of
Men's black doe sacs
Ditto black alpaca sacs
Ditto blue diagonal sacs
Ditto duck trousers
Ditto millers' mole
Ditto crimson shirts
Ditto venetian shirts
Ditto shepherds'-check regattas
Ditto black doe trousers
Ditto B. and Y. millers' mole trousers
Ditto leamington cord ditts
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Felt hats
Cloth caps
Hosiery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Stationery.

TUESDAY, 28th September.

PEEK and FRERICHS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
48 bales and cases stationery—
Envelopes, pens, and pencils
Printing, tea, brown and grey paper
Millboard, books, pocket books, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Millers and Flour Brokers.

PRIME ADELAIDE WHEAT.

IRWIN and TURNER will offer for sale, at their Rooms, Bell's chambers, 171, Pitt-street, by public auction, THIS DAY, September 28, at 11.30 o'clock,
5800 bushels prime Adelaide wheat.
A very fine sample, in first-class order. Samples can be seen at the Rooms.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, October 1st, at 11 o'clock,
97 packages oilmen's stores,
Particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

Damaged portion of the Cargo of
NEW TEAS,
Ex Boy Bendixen.

On account of whom it may concern.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Campbell's Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, September 28, at 11 o'clock,
The following packages of fine new season's congous.

5—	8 chests	13—	5 half-chests
6—	4 ditto	21—10	ditto
17—41	ditto	23—	5 ditto
18—	6 ditto	24—	9 ditto
19—	9 ditto	25—24	ditto
22—24	ditto	26—	7 ditto
27—20	ditto	28—13	ditto
30—16	ditto	29—33	ditto
31—14	ditto	34—17	ditto
32—	2 ditto	35—11	ditto
33—	6 ditto	42—21	ditto
38—10	ditto	43—22	ditto
39—	4 ditto	44—20	ditto
40—18	ditto	45—11	ditto
41—10	ditto	46—10	ditto
42—	2 ditto	47—19	ditto
3—	3 half-chests	48—29	ditto
4—	7 ditto	51—31	boxes
7—27	ditto	18—45	ditto
8—	6 ditto	16—48	ditto
9—	3 ditto	20—46	ditto
10—21	ditto	36—56	ditto
11—29	ditto	37—78	ditto.
12—	7 ditto		

More or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

Rice
Ex Hebe.

Under instructions from the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
798 bags rice.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 29th, at 11 o'clock,
97 packages oilmen's stores.
Particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

Schooner PRINCE PATRICK.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

By order of the Mortgagees, and with the consent of the Official Assignee in the Estate of Messrs. T. W. Knight and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 29, at 11 o'clock,
The fine schooner PRINCE PATRICK, of 234 tons, particulars of which will be given prior to sale.
Terms, liberal.

☞ This fine vessel has been thoroughly overhauled, at a cost of about £1700. She is in first-rate order, well found, and ready for sea. She is hourly expected from Newcastle, with a view to give intending purchasers an opportunity for examination.

Preliminary Notice.

NEW TEAS.

The Entire Cargo of the Dashing Wave, from Foochow.

For Positive Sale,
at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, 1st October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Consisting of
6683 PACKAGES
Finest Flavoured Congou
Scented Orange Pekoe.

Under instructions from the Importers, Messrs. A. Tange and Co.

Important to Grocers, Tea Dealers, Shippers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, and the Trade generally.

*** Sample musters are now on view at the Auction Mart, where intending Buyers may liquor them prior to the sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. A. Tange and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 1st October, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Dashing Wave, from Foochow, comprising
1786 chests finest kaisow congou
2764 half-chests ditto ditto
1068 boxes ditto ditto
130 ditto finest scented orange pekoe.
Terms, liberal.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

At the Australian Auction Mart
on WEDNESDAY, 29th September.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

WAXED CALFSKINS
FRENCH LASTING BOOTS
CHEMICALS
CUTLERY.

A shipment just landed ex Christiana Thompson.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Chemists and Druggists, Ironmongers, Cutlers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Christiana Thompson,
5 cases ladies' lasting B.S. boots, M.H.
2 cases waxed calfskins
3 cases } chemicals
2 casks }
1 case cutlery.
No reserve—Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 28th and 29th of September, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

AT GRANTHAM, POTTS'S POINT,
the residence of the late Mrs. Dangar.

Highly Important and Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction of
VALUABLE AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
STERLING SILVER PLATE
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s best Electro-plate
Richly-cut Glass
Elegant hand-painted China
Breakfast and Dessert Services
Richly-gilt ironstone China Dinner Services
Rare Proof Engravings
VALUABLE OLD OIL PAINTINGS
Ditto Water Colours
Marble Statuary
OLD AND VALUABLE CURIOSITIES
Elegant Nick-nacks
MASSIVE AND RICHLY-CARVED DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
MAGNIFICENT OAK HALL FURNITURE
VERY ELEGANT AND COSTLY DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
PATENT-REPETITION ACTION ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANOFORTE, BY BROADWOOD AND SONS
BEDROOM FURNITURE
CARRIAGES
SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS
LARGE FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE, &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Collectors, Connoisseurs, Artists, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Dangar to sell by auction, at her late residence, Grantham, Potts's Point, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 28th and 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Full particulars of which may be seen in Saturday's HERALD,
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

On account of whom it may concern.

NEW SUSSEX HOPS
Gingerbeer Corks.
Ex Commissary, Wagstaff, master, from London.

AUCTION SALE, WEDNESDAY, 29th September.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Commissary, more or less damaged by sea water,
14 packets 1868 Sussex hops
31 gross gingerbeer corks.
Also, sound,
150 gross gingerbeer corks.
Terms, cash.

For Unreserved Sale,
on WEDNESDAY, 29th September,
at the Australian Auction Mart.

FANCY SOAPS
COCOA and CHOCOLATE
BISULPHITE of LIME
WHITING
PORTLAND CEMENT.

To Grocers, Perfumers, Meat Preservers, Contractors, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
Brown Windsor and fancy scented soaps, 9 cases, on account of those concerned
6 cases bisulphite of lime (for meat preserving, &c., &c.)
6 ditto Barry's cocoa, just landed
4 ditto ditto chocolate, ditto
64 casks, each about 3 cwt., whiting
55 casks Portland cement (with all faults, if any).
Terms at sale.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

For Unreserved SALE to close accounts,
About 20 Tons
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.

To Bakers, Millers, Corndealers, and others.

DAY of SALE, WEDNESDAY, 29th September.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock,
About 20 tons Californian flour, in quarter-sacks.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th instant.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes,
just landed, in splendid order, of the favourite makes of
Nathan Joseph, and
Snow and Bennett.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 229, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of new and seasonable goods, just landed, of the celebrated manufactures of
Nathan Joseph,
Snow and Bennett,
comprising a first-class assortment of every seasonable line in men's, women's, and children's goods.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

TUESDAY, 28th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
James Davies and Sons' Manufacture.

Balances of various Shipments, to close accounts.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, 239, George-street North, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Balances of various shipments of boots and shoes of the favourite make of James Davies and Sons, to close accounts.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
No reserve.

For Absolute Sale,
ALL THAT COMPACT STATION,
known as
EMU PLAINS,
Situate near Walcha,
IN THE DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND,
And bounded by the following well-known Pastoral Properties—Winterbourne, Europambola, Ohio, Mihi Creek, and Moona Plains.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from James Marks, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, WEDNESDAY, 20th October, 1869, at 12 o'clock (if not previously sold by private contract),
All that excellent Station, EMU CREEK,
together with
13,000 superior well-woolled SHEEP,
700 head of CATTLE,
800 acres of PURCHASED LAND.
Teams, working plant of station, and sundries.
Full particulars will be found in Saturday's HERALD.

TUESDAY, 2nd November.

Important Annual Sale
of
SHORT-HORNED BULLS,
of the celebrated "Butterfly" Blood.

DALMAHOY CAMPBELL and CO. beg to announce that they have received instructions, from that well-known breeder, Mr. Richard Morton, of Mount Derrimut, to sell by public auction (through their auctioneer), at Kirk's Bazaar, Bourke-street, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November next, at noon,
4 superior young bulls, from 8 to 22 months old, of great promise, being the produce of imported stock on both sides.
The agents can confidently recommend these bulls as second to none south of the Line, the highest prices being invariably obtained at Mr. Morton's yearly sale, which is, as usual, unreserved, so that purchasers can depend upon all the animals put up being for absolute sale.

Catalogues of pedegrees, &c., can be obtained at the offices, 47, Bourke-street; or from Mr. Morton, at Mount Derrimut.

WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,

ENFIELD. 25 acres of land, fronting the Burwood and Punchbowl Roads, in the front of property of W. Wilkinson, Esq., The Meads, and adjoining the property of Mr. John Longford.

HYDE PARK, COLLEGE-STREET. Choice block of land, having a frontage of 60 feet, more or less, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Moore, and close to Francis-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO, BOURKE-STREET. 2 valuable allotments of land, close to Stanley-street, and nearly opposite Barham House, the residence of the Hon. E. Deas Thomson.

BURWOOD. Orchard property and choice building land, on the Liverpool Road, immediately opposite the residence of A. Ashdown, Esq., comprising 31 acres 2 roods, and well known as the property of Dr. O'BRIEN.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

Preliminary Notice.

ORCHARD PROPERTY and CHOICE BUILDING LAND, on the LIVERPOOL ROAD, situate at BURWOOD, immediately opposite the residence of A. ASHDOWN, Esq., and in the neighbourhood of the properties of A. C. MORIARTY, Esq., and W. WILKINSON, Esq., of the Meads, Enfield, comprising an area of 31 ACRES 2 ROODS, more or less.

TITLE, Lands Titles Act.

TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on
WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER,
That really choice property situate on the LIVERPOOL ROAD, immediately opposite the residence of A. ASHDOWN, Esq., and comprising an area of 31 ACRES 2 ROODS, more or less, together with the valuable orchard thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. Creswick.

☞ This truly choice property well-known as the property of Dr. O'BRIEN, is now in the market for bona fide sale, and the attention of those desirous to secure an estate in this locality, unique of its kind, is particularly directed to the present opportunity.
The land is all cleared and in paddocks, and the views from it are very fine.

ENFIELD.
25 ACRES OF LAND, fronting the BURWOOD and PUNCHBOWL ROADS, in the front of property of W. WILKINSON, Esq., THE MEADS, and adjoining the property of Mr. John Longford.

TITLE, Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September,
48 half-acre allotments, fronting the road leading from Burwood to Cook's River and the Punchbowl Road.

☞ These allotments adjoin, and in blocks of 6 or 10 would form admirable sites for residences; they abut on THE MEADS, and are close to the property of Mr. John Longford. The instructions for sale being positive, a very desirable opportunity is offered to those who are willing to invest in land in a really good position.
PLAN on view at Mort's Rooms.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

UNRESERVED SALE.

VALUABLE CITY INVESTMENTS,
the properties of George Jilks, Esq.

BATHURST AND KENT STREETS,
close to George-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th October, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable city lots:—
LOT 1.—KENT-STEET.
All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 34 PERCHES, more or less, having a FRONTAGE OF 107 FEET TO KENT-STREET (east side, a few feet south of Bathurst-street), on which are those well-known FOUR FAITHFULLY BUILT RESIDENCES, Nos. 478, 480, 482, and 484, Kent-street, containing each 6 rooms, with spacious yards, water laid on, &c., to each. Also, at the rear, approached by a wide gateway from Kent-street, SIX DWELLINGS, Nos. 1 to 6, containing from 2 to 4 apartments each. The whole in first-rate order, drained, and connected with the main sewers. Total rental derived from this block
£296 8s. PER ANNUM.

LOT 2.—BATHURST AND KENT STREETS.
All that valuable corner block of land having 80 FEET FRONTAGE TO KENT-STREET, and 111 FEET TO BATHURST STREET, on which are the following substantially-built premises:—
FRONTING KENT-STREET.—That commodious dwelling-house, No. 511, KENT-STREET, containing verandah on two sides, hall, 11 rooms and cellar, with kitchen, servants' room, coach-house, stable, with good loft above; large yard, &c., at the rear.
FRONTING BATHURST-STREET.—Three well finished houses, Nos. 68, 70, and 72, Bathurst-street, containing each 3 to 6 apartments. The whole well drained, connected with the sewers, and in good order. Total rental from this block
£233 PER ANNUM.

Further particulars of these valuable city properties in a future advertisement.

TERMS.—Half cash, half in three or 5 years, at 6 per cent.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

UNRESERVED SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

To close a Partnership Account.

FITZROY RIVER,
near the Town of Rockhampton.

That well-known extensive and highly improved Station, known as
GLENROY,
consisting of three Blocks of first-class grazing country, viz.,
MORENISH, No. 2
YARRIS
SPRING CREEK,
situated on, and having frontage to the north side of the
FITZROY RIVER,
56 miles from the TOWN of ROCKHAMPTON.

With the station will be sold 13,000 (more or less) well selected SHEEP, consisting of—

EWES	.. 1 year old, 1000 more or less		
	2 ditto, 1489 ditto		
	3 ditto, 2366 ditto		
	4 and 5 ditto, 2895 ditto		
			7752
WETHERS—	1 year old, 1000 more or less		
	2 ditto, 1440 ditto		
	3 ditto, 1240 ditto		
	4 ditto, 1446 ditto		
			5126
RAMS, more or less	.. ..		129
Total, more or less..	..		13,007
Also a few head of CATTLE.			

*** Stores, drays, teams, working stock, woolpress, and all other belongings, to be taken by the purchaser by valuation in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 25th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above important and valuable property.

The GLENROY STATION embraces three large blocks of country, situated on and having 30 miles frontage to the Fitzroy River, and is intersected by no less than eight creeks, which flow from the ranges through the station.
The character of the run is open forest, red and black soil country, broad-leaved ironbark ridges, and box-tree flats, well grassed and herbed, and capable of carrying a very large number of sheep and cattle in all seasons.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of cottage, containing four rooms, stores, and kitchen; three huts, weatherboard, with saddle-room adjoining, press-room, large horse and cultivation paddocks, stock and slaughtering yards, also garden containing vines and fruit trees, double yards, eight shepherds' huts, and a number of gunyahs and yards useful for lambing; also, 700 hurdles.

☞ This pastoral property is now for sale, UNRESERVEDLY, in consequence of the necessity of closing accounts, owing to the death of one of the proprietors. The sale under these peculiar circumstances affords a good opportunity for investment, as, apart from the many advantages it possesses, parties seeking an eligible property may rely on its being disposed of to the highest bidder.
A thorough inspection of the run, improvements, and stock is particularly requested prior to to the day of sale.

LACHLAN DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale to the highest bidder.

That first-class well-known
FATTENING STATION
BILLABONG,
situated on LAKE COWAL and BLAND'S PLAINS.

The Improvements are very first-class, and include homestead and necessary outbuildings, dairy station, large paddocks, yards, and every requisite for working a station of this size and value.
With this Station will be sold
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
more or less.
A very superior herd, to be mustered and delivered.
*** Stores, Working Stock, Teams, and all other belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from THOMAS LEE, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 19th October next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable cattle property.

BILLABONG STATION comprises five rich blocks of country, known as
Billabong
Lower Billabong
Billabong Back Run
Clear Ridges, and
Wombine,
forming together nearly a square tract of country, embracing about
140,000 ACRES
of the richest fattening pasturage.
On the north the run includes nearly the whole of the Cowal Lake, which, either in times of drought or ordinary seasons, carries and fattens a very large quantity of stock; the principal portion of the rest of the run is composed of numerous small plains, richly grassed, and divided by belts of myall. The southern portion of the run, formed by the Clear Ridges block, is mostly open forest country, sound, healthy, and well grassed, and admirably adapted for, and would carry, a large number of sheep.
The supply of water is abundant and permanent, as, in addition to LAKE COWAL, BLAND CREEK forms one boundary of the station, while the back run is also well watered by BRANCH CREEK, flowing all through the country into Lake Cowal.

The IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and complete: they comprise DWELLING-HOUSE of 6 rooms, kitchen, bay shed, and all other necessary outbuildings. The stock-yard is capable of working 5000 head of cattle, and is fitted with drafting yards, having swing gates and every requisite for conveniently working the herd.
The paddock accommodation is large, and is enclosed by about twenty miles of good fencing, forming a block of nearly five miles square, subdivided into four paddocks, viz., the house, horse, dairy, and grass paddock—the latter containing about 16,000 acres.
On the run there is a substantial Dairy Establishment, at which about 100 cows are constantly at work; this has so much steadied the cattle that they might nearly be called a DAIRY HERD.
The Billabong station is about 45 miles from the Weddin Mountain Diggings, 40 miles from Forbes, 150 from Bathurst, and about 300 miles from Melbourne. It is situated close to the main route for cattle travelling to the Southern market, and would make an excellent depot in connection with breeding stations. It has no main road through the run.
With the above station will be sold
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
a very choice herd, having been bred from imported stock and their progeny for a number of years,

☞ The above station is a very desirable investment, as it is, without exception, one of the most profitable cattle properties in the Lachlan district, being surrounded by several local markets for its fat stock, while it is also within an easy travelling distance from Sydney. It is now in the market for SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, and the attention of capitalists is especially directed to it as affording them the best opportunity of the season for acquiring a really first-class fattening station, very lightly stocked.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 28th September, 1869.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUBURBAN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

SUBURBAN.

BALMAIN—BLOCK of LAND, having a frontage of 47 FEET to DARLING-STREET, by a depth of 96 feet.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE—2 BLOCKS of LAND, each containing HALF-AN-ACRE, and fronting MILLER AND ERNEST STREETS.

PETERSHAM, TOOTHILL ESTATE—Lots 4, 8, 9, 10, and 17 of this estate.

MARYVILLE—Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of block 5, fronting George, Mary, and Alfred streets, and lot 16 of block 4, fronting Alfred-street.

COUNTRY.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL—2 ALLOTMENTS, situate in Queen-street.

CURRAWANG near GOULBURN—The CURRAWANG COPPER MINES, together with all the buildings, mining, and smelting plant, machinery, tools, gear, and every requisite for carrying on copper mining and smelting on an extensive scale.
J. H. MILLER (late Gorman and Miller).
Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street.

For positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagees.

THE CURRAWANG COPPER MINES.

322 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, situated at CURRAWANG, about twenty-two miles from GOULBURN, and seven miles from COLLECTOR; together with all the Buildings, Mining and Smelting Plant, Machinery, Tools, Gear, and every requisite for carrying on Copper-mining and Smelting on an extensive scale.
TITLE, unquestionable; for particulars of which, apply to Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

Terms at Sale.

J. H. MILLER (late Gorman and Miller) has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 28th September,
All that valuable and extensive mineral property known as
THE CURRAWANG COPPER MINES,
situated at CURRAWANG, in the county of Argyle, about twenty-two miles from GOULBURN, and seven miles from COLLECTOR, from whence the produce of the mines is transmitted to Sydney, at an average cost of not more than 20s. per ton; the short distance of cartage to the railway at Goulburn rendering the facilities of conveyance, in all seasons, most certain, expeditious, and moderate.
With the CURRAWANG FREEHOLD are MINES will be sold all the MINING PLANT and MACHINERY, now on the ground, the BUILDINGS, SMELTING FURNACES, and IMPROVEMENTS, consisting of
A first-class steam-engine, of 16-horse power, with all the latest improvements
4 Wheeler's amalgamating pans and concentrators
Ore dressing machinery (Squarey's)
Quartz crushing machinery, with 5 stampers
Saw mill
Weighbridge
Tramways
Horse whims
Pumping gear
Blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, fitted up, all complete, and assay office also.
The BUILDINGS comprise all that are necessary for the accommodation of the manager and a large number of miners, with assay office, and other erections for protection of the machinery, &c., &c.
THE FURNACES (7 in number) have recently been constructed in a first-class manner, by the most competent mason procurable,—they are all in perfect order, and can be at once used without a fraction of outlay being necessary.
THE COPPER ORE LODE opened and worked upon by the proprietors, is the largest and best defined that is known to exist, being
26 FEET WIDE
at the 15 fathom level, and
24 FEET WIDE
at the 27 fathom level; at this depth it

FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS BETTS are respectfully informed that his Funeral will take place THIS DAY, 28th instant; to move from his late residence, Sherwood, at 2 o'clock p m. JORDAN SPARKS, Undertaker, Maraden-street, Parramatta.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN PETERSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Fredrika; to move from his residence, Kensington-street, off Parramatta-street, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—C. KINSELA and SONS beg to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe, Redfern, Chippendale, &c., that they have opened their third Branch Establishment, directly opposite Christ Church, George-street South, where they will conduct Funerals cheaper than any house in the trade.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PROSPECTUS of a STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, proposed to be formed for the purpose of TRADING BETWEEN SYDNEY AND ROCKHAMPTON, (via Brisbane and Gladstone), Under "The Limited Liability Act."

Capital, £20,000, in £20,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 2s 6d per share.

The extensive support given to the Havilah induces the promoters of this Company to believe there is a field for the lucrative employment of two steamships on the same line. It is a fact that, though the A. S. N. Company employed one of its ships to accompany her in all her movements, at ruinously low prices, the Havilah was always full at remunerative rates.

It is known a proportion of the required capital will be subscribed in Queensland, thereby ensuring a large amount of assistance from that quarter; and it is the object of the promoters to obtain the names of such merchants, shippers, produce agents, and other traders in Sydney as are interested in the Northern trade, so that their powerful influence may be brought to bear in the successful development of this enterprise.

Together with the Havilah, another very eligible boat has been conditionally purchased on extremely favourable terms; but only half the capital will be required to start with, as the profitable employment of one boat is an ascertained fact, and the second will not be taken up till the shareholders are satisfied she will go at once into remunerative employment.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who will register names and receive deposits, which will be returned, free of all charge, should the full amount of capital not be subscribed.

Application can be made and deposits paid to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers; or to MORT, HOLLAND, and CO., Brisbane; FRIEND and FRIZEMAN, Gladstone; R. M. HUNTER, and CO., Rockhampton.

To be registered under the "Mining Companies' Act of 1861," thereby limiting the liability of the Shareholders to the amount of their shares fully paid up.]

PROSPECTUS of the BUNGONIA QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY, (Limited.)

Capital: £5000, in 5000 shares of £1 each, Of which ONLY 1000 considered fully paid up are reserved for the promoters, and the remainder are now offered to the public. A deposit of 2s 6d per share will be required on application, 2s 6d one month after allotment, and the remainder in calls of 2s 6d per share (if required), at intervals of not less than two months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E. | R. B. Read, Esq.
Thomas Icetch, Esq. | C. L. Throckmorton, Esq.,
E. Handcock, Esq., C.E., Resident Director.
BANKERS: The Commercial Bank.
SECRETARY pro tem. S. L. Bensusan, Esq., 326, George-street.
BROKERS: Messrs. Fattorini and Co., Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.

APPLICATIONS FOR PROSPECTUSES AND SHARES to be made to the Brokers of the Company, up to the 4th October next, when the share list will be finally closed.

Temporary Offices, 326, George-street.

(FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES, accompanied with a deposit of 2s 6d upon each, to be forwarded to E. HANDCOCK, Esq., C.E., Bungonia; or, to the Brokers, Messrs. FATTORINI and CO., Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney.)

To the Provisional Directors of the Bungonia Quartz Crushing Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I have to request that you will allot me shares in the Bungonia Quartz Crushing Company (Limited).

I enclose the sum of being a deposit of 2s 6d per share, and agree to accept the above shares or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay all calls, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when called upon to do so.

Yours, &c.,
Name in full
Address
Signature
Dated this 1869.

PROSPECTUS of the CONSUMERS' GAS AND OIL COMPANY.
Capital—£150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Thomas Holt, chairman, M.L.C.
Hay, M.L.C. | The Hon. John Mort, Thomas Sutcliffe, Esq. | Sentis, F. L., Esq.
Henderson, James, Esq. | Smart, Thomas Ware, Esq., M.L.A.
Lloyd, Richard, Esq., C.E.
Lord, George W., Esq., M.R.A.

CONSULTING ENGINEER: Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.A., &c.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Norton and Barker.
BANKERS: The Commercial Banking Company.

Applications for shares, in the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of 2s 6d per share, will be received up to the 11th October next, at the Company's temporary Office, No. 142, Pitt street, by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, and by the following Stock and Sharebrokers, viz.,
Messrs. Lennon and Cape, No. 136, Pitt-street.
Messrs. Barton and Melhado, No. 165, Pitt-street.
Mr. W. Chatfield, No. 69, Pitt-street.
Mr. J. Mullens, No. 131, Pitt-street.
Mr. A. H. Richardson, No. 277, George-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the "Consumers' Gas and Oil Company."

Gentlemen,—I hereby request that shares in the above Company may be allotted to me, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any lesser number that may be allotted to me, and to pay all future calls when made.

I herewith enclose the sum of £ , being a deposit of 2s 6d per share, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus of the Company, and I undertake to sign the deed of settlement for the shares that may be allotted to me.

Name in full
Address
Occupation
State if consumer
Date

AGREEMENTS have already been entered into with upwards of 1000 OF THE LARGEST GAS CONSUMERS in Sydney, to deal with the proposed Company for a term of three years—thus ensuring success to the operations of the Consumers' Gas and Oil Company.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Secretaries pro tem.

CONSUMERS' GAS AND OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. GEORGE ALFRED HEWITT, and DAVID MASON, have been appointed Agents, to COLLECT applications for SHARES in the above Company, to receive deposits thereon, and to give receipts for the same on the (COMPANY'S PRINTED FORMS.)

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Secretaries to the Consumers' Gas and Oil Company.

CONSUMERS' GAS AND OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above Company will not be received after MONDAY, the 11th October next.

By order of the Committee,
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Secretaries pro tem.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, E. Chapman and Co., agents.

NEW GOLCONDA MINING CO. (Limited.)

SHARE LISTS will positively CLOSE on the 27th September.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Uniied capital ..... £2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WM. JAMES JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1 945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire, Life, Marine, and Fidelity Guarantee.

The undersigned is empowered to grant Assurances, at lowest rates, on fire, marine, life, and guarantee risks.

J. C. NEILD, jun., Agent, Lyons-buildings, 227, George-street.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital	£250,000
Paid-up Capital	55,000
Reserved Fund	20,000

With unlimited liability of shareholders.

The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.

Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.

Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Principal Office,—247, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., Chairman.
George Wigram Allen, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | Robert G. Massie, Esq.
His Honor Judge Francis | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq. (Consulting Actuary).
A. H. Richardson, Esq. (Managing Director).

A. M. a'Beckett, Esq., F.R.C.S. Eng., Medical Officer.

Robert Thomson, F.I.A., Actuary.

ALL POLICIES issued by the Association are INDEFEASIBLE.

POLICIES thus become undeniable as collateral security.

The ASSURED may change his place of residence, travel where he likes, and engage in any occupation; and provided there has been no intentional misrepresentation at the first, and all premiums paid, the policy will not be vitiated by his dying from any cause whatever.

A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD meet daily for the dispatch of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all information, may be obtained on application to the Actuary.

A. H. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now OPEN at TAMWORTH, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

Sydney, 6th September, 1869.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Grand Spectacular Production, THE TEMPEST, or THE ENCHANTED ISLE.

With entirely new, magnificent, and brilliant SCENERY, by Mr. ALFRED CLINT, from the Theatre Royal, Melbourne.

The extensive Machinery and the Mechanical Effects by Mr. JOHN RENNO.

The Properties and Decorations, by Mr. HERBERT WINNING.
The Gorgeous Dresses, by Mrs. STAPLETON.
PRINCIPAL VOCAL MUSIC by Purcell and Dr. Arne, and arranged for this theatre by Mr. WALTER RICE.
The Dances and Groupings by Mr. GEORGE LEOPOLD.
Novel Gas Arrangements, by Mr. W. OSBORNE.

The whole produced under the direction of Mr. HOSKINS.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, will be presented Shakspere's magnificent Spectacular Play of The TEMPEST, or The Enchanted Isle.

Prospero, the rightful Duke of Milan ..... Mr. Hoskins
Ferdinand, son of the King of Naples.. Mr. H. N. Douglas
Caliban, a savage, and a deformed slave.. Mr. Charles Hall
Alonzo, King of Naples ..... Mr. Holloway
Gonzalo, an honest old counsellor of Naples.. Mr. J. J. Welsh
Stephano, a drunken butler ..... Mr. Charles Young
Trinculo, a jester ..... Mr. W. Andrews
Sebastian, brother to the King..... Mr. J. H. Rainford
Antonio, usurping Duke of Milan ..... Mr. T. Leopold
Adrian..... Neapolitan Lords.. Mr. Hosker
Francisco..... Mr. Le Gros
A master of a ship ..... Mr. Thompson
A boatswain ..... Mr. Milner
Miranda, daughter to Prospero .... Miss Florence Colville
Ariel, a Spirit..... Miss Kate Corcoran
Juno..... Spirits Miss Nelly Montague
Ceres..... Miss Kate Corcoran
Iris..... Miss Eleanor Carey
Hobgoblins, Demons, and other Spirits, attending on Prospero, by a numerous host of Auxiliaries.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY.
The First Scene.—The Prologue.
The STILL VEXED BERMOOTHES.
This is entirely a mechanical scene, and will display the ocean in a storm, raised by the magician Prospero, and terminates with
THE WRECK OF THE KING'S SHIP.
Act 1, scene 1.—The Sea Shore—Prospero and Miranda—The Story.
Scene 2.—THE YELLOW SANDS—The Surf beating on the Beach.

Act 2, scene 1. THE ISLAND! A scene of surpassing beauty.

Act 3, scene 1.—Before PROSPERO'S CELL. Scene 2.—The interior of the Island. Scene 3.—The Enchanted Glen.

Act 4, scene 1.—PROSPERO'S CELL. THE VISION! A MASQUE!
The appearance of Iris, the Messenger of the Gods—Her descent upon a Rainbow—Ariel enters as Ceres, the Goddess of the Earth—View of Eleusis and its Temple—Juno, accompanied by the Graces and the Seasons, descends in a CAR DRAWN BY PEACOCKS.
Song, Juno—"Honor, Riches, Marriage Blessings."
Song, Ceres—"Earth's Increase and Foison Plenty."
Rustic Dance of Naiads and Reapers.
Disappearance of Vision and Tableau—The Plot prevented—Terror-stricken Drunkards—Denouement.

Act 5, scene 1.—Before PROSPERO'S CELL.
Song—"Where the bee sucks, there lurk I" .. Ariel.
MAGICAL TRANSFORMATION!
The King's Ship—Gorgeous Device—Ariel on the Bat's Back—The Original Epilogue by Prospero.
GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU!

To conclude with a KISS IN THE DARK!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COMMAND NIGHT.

The Management has the honour to announce that his Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL of BELMORE, has graciously signified his intention of witnessing the performance of the TEMPEST, on FRIDAY EVENING next.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—TO-NIGHT, by express desire, the great Australian drama of CAPTAIN HAYES; to conclude with THE HAPPY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, will be produced, with new scenery and After Dark effects, LOST IN LONDON.

ST. MARY'S CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE CONFRATERNITY.—Annual PICNIC to ATHOL GARDENS on THURSDAY, September 30th.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-street.—New Burlesque of VALENTINE AND ORSON. Programme, see EVENING NEWS.

UNITARIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, Macquarie-street.—A large Exhibition of Lime Light Views, both amusing and instructive, will take place, THIS EVENING, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

Tickets, 1s each, at FERGUSON'S Book Warehouse, 426, George-street.

DANCING.—Mrs. Charles Read's Class for Ladies, THIS DAY. Assembly Rooms, William-street.

DANCING.—Mr. W. Bailey's Quadrille Party, This Evening, Short-street, near Bourke-st., S. H. Road.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SECOND WEEK of Mr. ROBERT HELLER! The Wonderful Somatic Conjuror, Brilliant Pianist, and Witty Conversationalist.

LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

The public is respectfully informed that so multifarious and varied are the wonders contained in Mr. Heller's repertoire that on no account will any effect in this line repeated in any succeeding programme.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, September 28, 1869.

PART I.
LAST NIGHT but FOUR of the SOMATIC CONJURING.
1. The Cabalistic Clock
2. The Aerial Bell
3. The Fortune and Misfortune of a Handkerchief
4. The Witches' Pole
5. The Rapier
6. Cupid among the Roses
7. Raising the Wind
8. The Shower of Gold
9. Mocha.

PART II.
MUSICAL.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of Thalberg's Caprice LA SONNAMBULA!
and Robert Heller's LAST ROSE OF SUMMER!

PART III.
SUPERNATURAL!
12. The great mystery of SUPERNATURAL VISION! in which Mr. Heller will be assisted by Miss HAYDEE HELLER, THE MYSTERIOUS. "An effect startling in the extreme."

PART IV.
SENSATIONAL!
13. PRACTICAL PARADOXICAL PUZZLES.
Last Night but Four of the startling appearance of a YOUNG LADY IN A GENTLEMAN'S HAT.

Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. A MATINEE on SATURDAY, October 2nd. Doors open at 2; to commence at 2.30.

☞ An entire change of programme on MONDAY, October 4th.

G. COPPIN.

ROBERT HELLER
ROBERT HELLER
ROBERT HELLER
LAST NIGHT BUT 4
LAST NIGHT BUT 4
LAST NIGHT BUT 4
OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
ENTIRE CHANGE on MONDAY, October 4.
ENTIRE CHANGE on MONDAY, October 4.
ENTIRE CHANGE on MONDAY, October 4.

PUBLICATIONS

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, TO-MORROW, September 29.

Snow Storm at Goulburn
Portrait of Sir Maurice O'Connell
Full-page—Te Kooti, the Rebel Maori Chief
New Mortuary Station, Sydney
Full-page—Blacks Stealing on a Shepherd
Government House, Mauritius
Stalactite Caves, Wellington
Hungarian Shepherds
Scene of the Wairau Massacre, New Zealand
Tale—"On Board the Sea-Mew."

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers and Publishers, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.
GORDON and GOTCH, 251, George-street.

ALMANAC, 1870.

Now in the press,
"THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS ALMANAC, FOR 1870."
PRICE 6d.

This issue will contain a weather column and the new storm signals, painted in colours.

Agents are requested to send their orders as early as possible to GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Letterpress and Steam Lithographic Printers, 108, Pitt-street.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

TURNER'S CHEAP BOOK SHOPS. 26, Hunter-street; and 670, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

CHAMBERS'S Cyclopædia of Literature, 2 vols., English price, 18s. J. J. Moore, Bookseller, Geo.-st.

CHAMBERS'S Information for the People, 2 vols., English price, 18s. J. J. Moore, Bookseller, Geo.-st.

STANDARD BOOKS in every department of Literature. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, Geo.-st.

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